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ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

HAVING ſeveral times heard my much reſpected friend, Charles Browne Moſtyn, Eſq. of Kiddington, near Woodſtock, mention ſome particulars reſpecting the ſtate of the Stuart papers, little known in this country, and which I was ſenſible muſt be intereſting to the Britiſh public, and, perhaps, to foreign nations, I requeſted he would do me the favour to ſtate the circumſtances in writing, and allow me permiſſion to diſpoſe of the communication as I might think moſt eligible. This he has done with his accuſtomed kindneſs and liberality; and I am sure the public in general, and your readers in particular, will feel their obligations to him.

My ſole object, in which the writer of the following letter participates, is to aſcertain whether the Memoirs, &c. are any longer extant; and I have no doubt but that any gentleman who is capable of giving information on this ſubject, will have a pleaſure in ſupplying this deſideratum in literary hiſtory. I am, Sir,

Woodſtock, Your's, &c.
Feb. 4, 1804. W. MAVOR.

Some Memoranda reſpecting the Memoirs, Letters, Papers, &c of the Stuart Family, depoſited by King James II. in the Scotch College, Rue Foſſées St. Victor, at Paris, under the care of his confidential Agent, Principal Gordon, then Superior of that Houſe.

Theſe memoirs, ſo intereſting to hiſtorians, King James, as I always heard ſay from the gentlemen of the Scotch College, meant, ſhould ſome day or other, be put into due order, and preſented to the public; but, during his life, the times were not thought ſufficiently ripe for ſuch a publication. The prejudices againſt him and his family were not only recent but deep; and the public mind, in general, too much biaſſed in favour of his opponents, to receive ſuch a wiſh with any degree of candour and impartiality. Truths which militated ſo ſtrongly againſt the popular opinions, as well in regard to the great events of the Revolution as to thoſe which marked the rival reigns of Elizabeth and Mary, and more particularly the cruel fate of the latter, would have been rejected by the prejudiced world as fabulous; and, for a long ſeries of years, it would have been difficult to fix upon a period, however ſhort, that thoſe authentic documents could have been produced with advantage.

But party animoſities having now ſubſided, and prejudices being ſoftened by time, it is probable that truth would have been eagerly received, and that our hiſtory would have been cleared of all that rubbiſh which intemperate zeal and revolutionary fury have heaped upon it. Indeed I believe it is pretty generally allowed, that no hiſtory is, in ſome reſpects, more unfaithful than that of our own country; and that no writer has been leſs careful to verify his aſſertions, than the favourite Mr. Hume. Could the Stuart papers, therefore, have been preſerved, and had the good fortune to fall into the hands of of an unprejudiced, diſintereſted, and able, as well as bold editor, the miſts which error and party have raiſed, would have vaniſhed before the light of truth.

But to return to the papers in queſtion, and, as far as lies in my power, to ſatisfy your enquiries relative to their fate, I muſt obſerve, that the maſters of the Scotch College, finding it impoſſible to eſcape the wreck of the French Revolution, which drew every thing that was valuable into its vortex, previous to their diſperſion, ſent down the whole collection to St. Omers, where I then reſided, addreſſed to the care of the Rev. Gregory Stapleton, preſident of St. Omer's College, and of the Rev. Mr. Cornthwaite, procurator of the ſaid houſe, both my very particular friends, but both ſince dead. Theſe gentlemen in their turn, finding themſelves likely to become the victims of Robeſpierre's fury, and ſolicitous for the preſervation of the treaſure confided to them, ſent for me, and propoſed that I ſhould take charge of the whole; to which I acceded. I was then at large in

Rue St. Bertin, at St. Omer's; and, by night, the great wooden caſe containing the Stuart papers, &c. was ſecretly conveyed to my houſe. Shortly after, however, the clouds gathered over my head too, and I received notice from ſome friends among the Jacobins, that it had been determined to convey me and family the next day to priſon, and to confiſcate all our effects, which, accordingly, took place. In the ſhort interval of liberty I enjoyed, from the time I was warned of my doom, and from which I had no hopes of ever eſcaping, you will readily imagine I had but little time, occupied as I muſt naturally be with the thoughts of ſelf-preſervation and that of my wife and children, at that moment in ſuch imminent danger, to take meaſures of precaution about other affairs; yet I have ever ſince regretted, that I did not myſelf bury the valuable depoſit with which I was entruſted in the ground, after properly ſecuring it.

To make ſhort, after conſulting with Mr. Stapleton and Mr. Cornthwaite, it was reſolved to confide the papers, &c. to the care of ſome truſty Frenchman, who was more likely to ſurvive the Revolution than we were; and our choice fell upon Citizen Carpentier, a determined revolutioniſt and jacobin, but a man of integrity; at leaſt he paſſed for ſuch, and who was then preſident of the diſtrict, and a leading man in the town. This perſon had already rendered many ſervices to the gentlemen of the Engliſh college, and profeſſed privately a great regard for our countrymen. We accordingly propoſed the care of the Stuart Collection to him and his wife, who, after much heſitation, and ſtarting many difficulties, at laſt, conſented to undertake the truſt, provided we would deſtroy the fine covers of morocco or red velvet, in which almoſt every volume was bound, with the arms of England, crown, &c. richly embroidered or ſtamped upon them, circumſtances which rendered them the more obnoxious to the republicans, and the more dangerous to the perſons in whoſe hands they might be found.

In compliance with this condition, Mr. Cleghorn, now living, and the Rev. Mr. Tuite, now a ſecond time priſoner in France, took off and burned the covers and bindings, and tied up the contents in parcels, which Monſieur and Madame Carpentier carried off themſelves, little by little, to their country houſe, ſituated at a village, called St. Momelin, about ſix miles from St. Omer's, and there, as *they aſſured us*, buried them in a tin-box, along with ſome family papers of their own.

Such was the ſtate of things when I left France. As ſoon as peace was reſtored, and a correſpondence could be carried on, Mr. Stapleton, on his part, and I on mine, wrote to our correſpondent, Citizen Dourlen, to deſire he would call on Monſ. and Mad. Carpentier, and enquire what was become of the Memoirs entruſted to their care. Their anſwer was, "That, finding themſelves in danger of being apprehended, and their papers ſearched, ſelf-preſervation had obliged them to make away with them, and that they had burnt them." This they repeated again and again to Mr. Stapleton and to Mr. Tuite, the latter of whom ſince then went over to St. Omer's, and applied perſonally to them, but without ſucceſs. The Rev. Mr. M'Pherſon and the Rev. Mr. Gordon, alſo made enquiries after theſe important papers, in the name of the Scotch College, and received the ſame anſwer.

Whether they are really burnt, or whether Citizen Carpentier may have made a merit of delivering them up to the Directory, who then governed France, or may perhaps have ſold them, it is impoſſible for me to decide. Time will ſhew. The public prints have repeatedly announced that they were found laſt year by the Hon. Charles Fox, in the great National Library; the ſame which was formerly known under the name of the Bibliotheque du Roi. I heartily wiſh it may be ſo. I believe Mr. Fox poſſeſſes all the neceſſary abilities, and ſpirit to make a proper uſe of them. For my part, could I have been the happy inſtrument of preſerving them for the public, no ſelection ſhould have been made from them, nor any partial accounts given. The whole ſhould have been faithfully copied, methodically arranged, and then preſented to the world, juſt as they were, without the leaſt reflection or comment. This, I am ſure, would have been moſt ſatisfactory, and moſt reſpectful to the public. As the caſe now ſtands, I can only give you the above plain ſtatement, which explains all I know reſpecting them. At this moment, I am as much in the dark, whether they have ſurvived the Revolution or not, as any one can be.

I had almoſt forgot to ſay, that two books of the above-mentioned collection, which at the time ſtruck my fancy moſt, and which, by their ſize, ſeemed eaſieſt to conceal, I reſerved for myſelf, and kept with

with me in priſon during my four months confinement, and afterwards brought off in ſafety, when I fled with my family from France. One of them is a Latin Prayer book, containing the public prayers of the Catholic church, beautifully written on vellum, and ornamented; and in the firſt page is a memorandum, ſuppoſed to be in the hand of James II. declaring the book to have belonged to Mary Queen of Scots, and to have been uſed by her Majeſty on the ſcaffold. The other is alſo a common Latin Prayer-book, or Breviary, which belonged to the ſame Queen Mary, given her as a preſent by the then Pope, with the arms of the Holy See richly embroidered on the back. Both books are finely illuminated, and contain numerous paintings; and they are the only ones of this famous Collection which I can anſwer for. They are now in my poſſeſſion, and I ſhall be ready and happy to ſhew them to any perſon who may think them an object of curioſity. With great regard, I am,

Dear Sir, your's, &c.

CHARLES BROWNE MOSTYN.

Kiddington, February 1, 1804.

Before we undertook to publiſh the preceding very curious communication, we conſidered it our duty, as well to the public as to the illuſtrious ſtateſman whoſe name occurs in the latter part, to ſend it to Mr. FOX, *for his peruſal. That gentleman, when he returned it, favoured us with ſome further particulars, which we deem it of importance to preſent to our readers.*

LETTER FROM THE HON. C. J. FOX.

SIR,

The account in the encloſed paper correſponds exactly with what I have been able to collect concerning the Stuart papers both here and in France.—I had loſt all hopes of finding the Scotch College Papers before I went to that country; and the chief object of my journey was to conſult the archives of the Secretary of State's Office, &c. Barillon's and D'Avaux's correſpondence. In this I ſucceeded, and found much very uſeful and curious matter. There were not in the National Library any papers that either had, or were pretended to have, belonged to the Scotch College. I can have no doubt but Carpentier's account is true; for if he had them in his poſſeſſion, he would certainly either have reſtored them to the right owners, or have diſpoſed of them to his own advantage, which he might eaſily have done.—I hear there are in Scotland at preſent ſome MSS. which are, or pretend to be, compilations from the Scotch College Papers; and I am now actually engaged in an enquiry concerning them. I am, Sir,

Your moſt obedient ſervant,

St. Anne's Hill, C. J. FOX.
February 12, 1804.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

NOTHING is more natural than that the multiplication of reviewers ſhould be proportioned to that of authors; nor, as a friend to literature, would I, were it in my power, impoſe the leaſt reſtraint upon the free communication of opinions concerning books, which, being addreſſed to the public eye, appeal to the public judgment. Yet, it is obvious, that when criticiſm becomes a trade, followed by a number of competitors, there is danger leſt it ſhould be purſued in the ſpirit of other overſtocked trades; and that its original purpoſe of utility ſhould be made ſubordinate to the aim of catching the attention by ſiniſter arts.

It would be a curious topic to conſider all the varieties of character aſſumed by periodical reviewers, and the different modes of deviation from the plain duty of their office by which they endeavour to make themſelves conſpicuous. Such a taſk would, however, exceed the limits to which your correſpondents are expected to confine themſelves: and I ſhall treſpaſs upon your patience no farther than to make ſome obſervations upon one deſcription of critics, who ſeem to have uſurped a place in the public eſteem to which I cannot think them entitled. Indeed, they appear to me, rather the declared foes of literature, than its ſervants and guardians. I know not how better to deſignate the claſs of which they are compoſed, than by the familiar appellation they are ſo fond of mutually giving and receiving, that of the *very clever fellows.* They would formerly have been called *men of bright parts*; geniuſes of too high a caſt to require the adventitious aid of reading and reflection, and fit to diſcuſs, at ſight, all ſorts of queſtions.

When one of theſe *clever fellows* ſits down to review a book, nothing is farther from his intention than to give an explicit account of what it contains—that would be

poor—the eaſy taſk of any common plodder. No, his firſt object is to ſhew himſelf off. He begins, therefore, as if all knowledge was to commence from the oracle in his own breaſt, with a general diſſertation upon the ſubject of the work, in which he delivers the language and opinions of the ſchool that has had the honour of educating him, and treats with profound contempt every notion derived from a different ſource. In this diſplay, the book before him is long totally forgotten, and pages are conſumed in telling the world all that he knows and thinks on the topic in queſtion. Having thus ſhewn how he would have written himſelf, he proceeds to contraſt it with what the author has done; but of this, he is not ſolicitous to exhibit more than what belongs to the contraſt; for he accuſtoms himſelf to regard every author as a competitor for fame, and never loſes ſight of advantageous compariſon.

If the author's performance be in the department of fine writing, or what addreſſes the taſte and imagination, the critic has not the ſame opportunity of placing himſelf in competition, yet he is not deſtitute of means for arrogating ſuperiority. Senſible that to admire, is in ſome meaſure to acknowledge a ſuperior, he is careful not to do it without great exceptions and qualifications; and though he knows he could not have written as the author has done, he need not deſpair to make the reader believe that he could have written much better. He can give ideas of perfection beyond the power of human attainment; and it coſts him nothing to imagine an accumulation of excellencies in their nature incompatible. Faſtidiouſneſs will always paſs, with the vulgar, for a proof of taſte; and it is a very natural exclamation, "What a great genius this muſt be! why, nothing pleaſes him."

Theſe very clever fellows are probably very young men, for that is the age of wonderful ability. Now, young men are too full of themſelves, and have had their feelings too little exerciſed, to ſympathize much with others. It coſts them little to hurl contempt and ſarcaſm upon men of worth, to irritate morbid ſenſibility, to mortify exalted hopes, and doom to neglect the labours of half a life. They never reſiſt the temptation of ſaying ſomething lively, becauſe it is ill-natured; or of pouring forth a torrent of eloquent abuſe, becauſe it may overwhelm humble modeſty. Ambitious of the credit of being formidable combatants, they deal their blows to right and left, regardleſs on whom they fall; and ſeldom reflect, either on their own undue advantage in fighting concealed, or on the inoffenſive nature and unprotected condition of an antagoniſt.

When they form a junto or knot of aſſociates, perhaps in ſome ſeat of literature of local celebrity, their conceit is tenfold augmented. By converſing only with one another, they think all ſenſe and taſte confined to their little circle; and in mutual admiration place one another reſpectively at the head of every branch of ſcience and literature. They divide the world of letters into two parties; one compoſed of themſelves and their friends, the other, of all beſides who preſume to write; and the great object of their labours is to give conſequence to the firſt, and vilify the laſt.

Your readers, Mr. Editor, will probably recognize that I have not been deſcribing creatures of the imagination. It will be proper for them in that caſe to reflect, whether by inconſiderate applauſe and encouragement, they have not favoured a mode of carrying on the critical office equally prejudicial to the intereſts of literature, and offenſive to the moral feelings. Such is the malignity of human nature, that ſeverity pleaſes more than candour, and too many find an inhuman gratification in ſeeing a figure ſet up as the butt of ſportive malice. But, a little conſideration would ſhew, that it is the common intereſt of ſociety to diſcountenance ſuch petty warfare; for every one is liable to ſuffer, at leaſt, in the perſon of his friends; and ſurely it is not deſirable that the attempt to pleaſe and inſtruct mankind, ſhould neceſſarily expoſe a perſon to wanton ſcurrility. Your's, &c. MICIO.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I HAVE delayed giving you my opinion concerning the ancient painting of Chaucer, which has been engraved and inſerted at the cloſe of Mr. Godwin's Life of that poet, in the hope of meeting with ſome friend converſant with ancient writings, who might have been able to decypher the characters, which are ſo diſtinctly preſerved in that picture.

I have not been wholly ſucceſsful in my enquiries, or reſearches. Neither myſelf, nor any of my friends, have hitherto diſcovered among the languages of the continent any clue to what may be the idiom or the meaning of the inſcription in queſtion, though beyond all doubt the painter, who beſtowed ſo much pains upon it, had ſome meaning in view.

To return to the picture itſelf—the

ſtyle

ſtyle of drawing, and of colouring, and ſome of the articles introduced in the painting, preclude every doubt as to its very great antiquity. The name of CHAUCER written in Gothic characters on the ſide of the portrait, appears to me to be of the ſame origin as the picture itſelf—that is to ſay—written at the ſame time, and inſerted by the hand of the ſame artiſt.

It only remains then to enquire—whether this portrait, painted in oil, could have been produced during the life-time of Chaucer, *i. e.* before the year 1401; or whether it was not painted ſome few years poſterior to his deceaſe. Upon this point, I conceive there will always be a diverſity of opinion. According to the moſt generally received opinions, the art of painting in oil was not introduced before the year 1410. The Brothers Van Eyck, of Flanders, have had the honour of ſetting a reputed example, which was immediately followed by every painter of their time in every country. There have, however, been found in Bohemia ſeveral pictures of the 13th century, bearing on their ſurface all the marks of being oil-paintings. Theſe pictures have been carefully preſerved in the Imperial Gallery at Vienna; and they have occaſioned M. Muſel of Baſle to write a very learned diſſertation to prove that oil-painting was practiſed before the time of the Brothers Van Eyck, who merely contributed to revive the art by inventing a more eaſy proceſs. If it be true, that the paintings diſcovered in the Houſe of Commons, which were produced in the year 1350, are executed in oil-colours, there can be no longer a doubt relative to the antiquity of the art.

There is, however, a third ſolution of the problem in queſtion, and one which in my opinion, is the moſt probable. It has been ſuppoſed that many of the pictures of the 13th century, which were painted in water-colours, have at an after-period been covered with a coat of oil, with a view to their preſervation, and that in proceſs of time, this coat of oil has become ſo perfectly amalgamated with the colours, as to occaſion them to be miſtaken for paintings in oil. It is even ſuppoſed that this accidental mixture of oil with paint gave riſe to the invention of the Brothers Van Eyck—It is to be remarked that in the pictures of the 13th century, to which I have alluded, the viſages and hands of the perſons repreſented generally appear much browner than the painter would originally have deſigned to make them; while on the white drapery and every other virgin colour, except green, the oil has failed to produce a ſimilar effect. Whatever therefore may be the appearance of oil colour on this very curious portrait of Chaucer, it by no means prevents the concluſion that it was originally painted in water-colours, and that the oil has become amalgamated with the paint. Another no leſs probable inference might be drawn; namely that an original portrait of Chaucer painted in water-colours might have exiſted before 1410, the epoch, when the invention and practice of oil-painting was rapidly gaining a preference over the former; and that the immediate deſcendant of Chaucer cauſed a copy of this portrait to be made in oil-colours as better adapted to preſerve the reſemblance of his illuſtrious anceſtor. This ſuppoſition exactly agrees with the appearance of the picture in queſtion, which exhibits in its ſtyle all the marks of a painting in oil, certainly executed at the very dawn of that art about the year 1410. The inſcription of Chaucer's name, coeval with the portrait, leaves no doubt in my opinion, as to the portrait being a reſemblance of the form and dreſs of Chaucer, and it is therefore highly intereſting to poſterity. I have the honour to be,

Your's, &c.

JOSEPH COUNT TRUCHSESS.

Truchſeſſian Gallery,
Feb. 10, 1804.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

OBSERVING, in two periodical cotemporary journals, as well as by public advertiſements, that Dr. H. Wollaſton is attempting to introduce ſpectacle-glaſſes of the form of a *meniſcus* as a matter of novelty and improvement, in that ſmall, but invaluable, article; I beg leave, for the information of your numerous readers, to ſend you the following ſhort animadverſions thereon:

A *meniſcus* is that form of optical lens well reſembled by a watch glaſs, or a portion of a glaſs ſphere. It is one of the common figure of lenſes, as given by all the writers on optics, and it is the kind that Dr. Wollaſton recommended as being on a *new principle*, and the beſt-adapted for the purpoſe of ſight. He ſays it was ſuggeſted to him from the following conſideration: "Suppoſing an eye to be placed in the centre of any hollow globe of glaſs, it is plain, that objects would then be ſeen *perpendicularly* through its ſurface in every direction. Conſequently the more

nearly

nearly any spectacle glass can be made to surround the eye, in the manner of a globular surface, the more nearly will every part of it be at right angles to the line of sight, the more uniform will be the power of its different parts, and the more completely will the indistinctness of lateral objects be avoided."

Now, this inference, upon a little consideration by any person ever so little acquainted with the principle of optics, will be manifestly erroneous, and quite irrelevant as to the properties of spectacle-glasses, or other lenses. By a thin, hollow, glass sphere, the rays to an eye in its centre will certainly not sensibly be refracted; and more perfectly so will be the rays from objects through a parallel or true ground plane of glass placed before the eye, but with this advantage of the plane, that a sensible thickness will occasion no refractive power, when the same, in a globe, would act like a concave lens, and somewhat diminish the appearance of objects. It is not by the geometrical shape of the lens that vision, or the purposes of instruments, are answered, but by the *refractive power*, produced entirely by the proportions of curvatures, or radii of curvatures, given to their form.

A meniscus lens is not more the segment of a globe, as implied by Dr. Wollaston, than a convex lens, but a lens, composed of the surfaces of two spheres of different radii. When the radius of the exterior curve exceeds that of the interior, it acts like a concave lens, and diminishes objects. When the radius of the exterior curve is less than that of the interior, it has the properties of a convex lens, and magnifies; but with this difference in both cases, that, having a greater surface, it produces a greater degree of aberration, both of the longitudinal and lateral kinds, and consequently more indistinctness towards its periphery than any of the other kind of lenses of the same foci and diameter. The truth of this may be seen in the optical works of *Smith*, *Emerson*, *Martin*, &c. A practical proof of this may be had by the following experiment: Take a meniscus of about four inches positive focus, and about the size of a spectacle glass, and also a common convex spectacle glass of the same focus and diameter, by night, in a room, with a lighted candle at a distance; hold them about four inches and a quarter from a white wainscot or wall, before the candle; there will be refracted to a focus thereon two bright inverted images of the flame and candle; but, about the one formed by the meniscus, there will be a small, faint, white circle of aberration, and what on the face as a spectacle-glass produces the peripheretical indistinctness of objects, and, by a candle, the prismatic colours about its flame. Such glaring objects seen obliquely must be allowed to be detrimental to the sight.

For the satisfaction of any intelligent person, I have constructed a hand-frame, consisting of a double convex, plano-convex, meniscus, and two plano-convexes together, all of the same focus, four inches, and which will afford an ocular proof of the inferiority of the meniscus to the other form for the purposes of spectacles or any other instruments. They may be viewed gratis at our manufactory, No. 30, Holborn. I have in my possession an old meniscus shaped spectacle-glass, which I can prove to have been made a great number of years. I do not therefore see upon what new principle or contrivance his Majesty's letters patent have been solicited.

The meniscus-shaped lens containing the greatest aberration of any other form, is the reason why it has been abandoned by all skilful opticians. I am, Sir,

Holborn, Your's, &c.
Feb. 14, 1804. WM. JONES.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR Magazine is enriched with the contributions of Aikin and Wakefield on the similies and the imitations of Homer. I do not recollect, that either of these accomplished critics has controverted the position, that no simile occurs in the first book of the Iliad. In the forty-seventh verse of that first rhapsody, the bard betrays his propensity to his favourite figure of comparison:

——ὁ δ' ἦιε νυκτὶ ἐοικώς

In the second book of Paradise Lost, Milton adopts the style and imagery of this passage of the Iliad:

"Black it stood as night,
And shook a dreadful dart."

The Grecian describes the wrath of Apollo; the British poet delineates the terrors of death.

In the three hundred and fifty-ninth verse of the first book of the Iliad, Thetis is described as ascending like mist:

——ἠύτ' ὀμίχλη·

In the seven hundred and tenth verse of the first of Paradise Lost, we read,

Anon, out of the earth a fabric huge
Rose like an exhalation.

Innumerable

Innumerable are the indirect influences of the Homeric Muſe on the compoſitions of Milton! Would that the Iliad had been Engliſhed by him; then would the "Tale of Troy divine" have been our's as well as the Songs of Eden! Cowper's Tranſlation of Homer will grow mellow with age, and venerable with antiquity. He breathes the ſpirit of the Greek, without his fire and energy: it is Patroclus, clad in the armour, but without the ſpear, of Pelides. Occaſionally he is inſtinct with the flame of the original, as in the tranſlation of the celebrated deſcription of Jupiter's nod:

"All around
The ſovereign's everlaſting head, his curls
Ambroſial ſhook, and the huge mountain reeled." COWPER.

Sublimity is here depicted in the agitation of inanimate nature, under the power of the divinity. In Milton, the ſenſation of the celeſtials is deſcribed, on the like occaſion—3 *b. Par. L.* v. 344.

No ſooner had th' Almighty ceas'd, but all
The multitude of angels, with a ſhout,
Loud as from numbers without number, ſweet
As from bleſs'd voices, uttering joy, heaven rang
With jubilee, and loud Hoſannahs fill'd
Th' eternal regions.

The ſpirit with which Achilles reſigned Briſëis is full of reſentment and pride. A gift which his antagoniſt reclaimed was unworthy his detention:

"I ſcorn to fight
For her, whom having giv'n, ye take away."
Iliad, 1 *b.* (COWPER's).

In like manner, in Paradiſe Loſt, Satan exclaims,

"None left but by ſubmiſſion; and that word
Diſdain forbids me." *Parad. Loſt*, b. 4.

From Homer Milton has alſo derived the air of the remonſtrance of Abdiel with Satan, on regal authority:

Ulyſſes ſaith to the multitude,
"One ſuffices, one to whom
The ſon of Saturn hath aſſign'd
The ſceptre, and enforcement of the laws."
Iliad, 2 b. v. 240, &c.

And Abdiel replies to Satan:

"Shalt thou give laws to God? How far from thought
To make us leſs, bent rather to exalt
Our happy ſtate, under one head more near
United. *Parad. Loſt.*

I conclude with a reference to the unanimity of the Britiſh nation, in the war in which, ſingle-handed, we are involved with the French. Our's be hereafter the praiſe of Abdiel:

Among innumerable falſe, unmoved,
Unſhaken, unſeduced, unterrify'd,
His loyalty he kept, his love, his zeal;
Nor number, nor example, with him wrought
To ſwerve from truth, or change his conſtant mind,
Tho' ſingle!

Brook, Jan. 1804. W. EVANS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

FROM the prevailing opinion that the Alexandrian monument, now at the Britiſh Muſeum, was the actual tomb of the hero of Macedon, the valuable communication of Œdipus in your laſt Magazine, would, no doubt, be extremely acceptable to your Readers. The claſſical authorities there adduced, are, perhaps, nearly the whole; to thoſe of a later period, I beg leave to make the following addition.

The earlieſt traveller who has noticed the monument in queſtion is Benjamin of Tudela, a Jewiſh Rabbi, who travelled to the Eaſt in the middle of the twelfth century, and has left behind him a curious narrative of his peregrinations, the veracity of which having been impugned, has been ably defended by the learned Renaudot. This traveller, ſpeaking of Alexandria, ſtates, that on the ſea-ſhore there lay a monument, on which the figures of birds and other animals were ſculptured, with an inſcription of ancient times that no one could read. The inhabitants of the place conjectured that ſome king, who reigned before the flood, was buried in it. The length of the ſepulchre was fifteen ſpans, the breadth ſix. It is not abſolutely certain that Rabbi Benjamin is deſcribing the monument in queſtion, becauſe we have ſtill evidence to ſhew that there were others, and probably many, of the ſame kind; a circumſtance that, in my humble opinion, ſhews the difficulty there muſt be in appropriating to any *one* of them the honour of containing Alexander's body, even admitting that he was buried according to Egyptian rites, which is another fact that requires verification.

Leo Africanus, who wrote an account of Africa, many parts of which he had himſelf viſited in the fifteenth century, mentions, that, among the ruins of Alexandria, the Turks have a chapel, in which, they ſay, the body of Alexander is preſerved, as they read in the Korán; and that great numbers of pilgrims come to viſit it.

Our countryman Sandys, who viſited Alexandria at the commencement of the

ſeventeenth

ſeventeenth century, does not appear to have ſeen this monument. He deſcribes it from Strabo; and adds, that the glaſs tent of Alexander remained till the time of the Saracens. The reſt of his account ſeems to be copied from Leo Africanus.

The only remaining authority that at preſent occurs to me is that of the Arabian author of Lebtorik or Lobbaltarik, i.e. the Marrow of Hiſtory; being an univerſal hiſtory of Mahometaniſm. This work is quoted in D'Herbelot's Biblioth. Orientale, p. 318, of the folio edition, as ſtating that the body of Alexander was carried to Alexandria in a coffin of gold, which his mother cauſed to be changed for one of marble. It muſt be remembered that this Arabian hiſtory is of ſo late a period as the ſixteenth century; and that it is very improbable that Alexander's mother ſhould have interfered on the occaſion.

I deſire it to be underſtood, that nothing is here advanced in the view to prejudice the queſtion relating to this fine relic of antiquity, which at all events will remain a monument of the labour and ingenuity of the Egyptians, and the admiration of future ages. No one is more diſpoſed than the preſent writer to ſee the matter fairly and liberally diſcuſſed; nor awaits with more eagerneſs or pleaſure the diſſertation of the learned and ingenious traveller alluded to in the letter of Œdipus.

I take this opportunity of noticing the handſome and ſatisfactory manner in which the Edinburgh Reviewer has replied to my remarks on his account of Mr. Pinkerton's Geography. Unacquainted as I was with Profeſſor Dohm's German edition of Kæmpfer's Japan, the grounds for my enquiry, and it is preſumed with good reaſon, were the following: Scheutzer in his title-page aſſerts, that he has tranſlated from Kæmpfer's *original manuſcript*. In his introduction he ſays, that "Sir Hans Sloane, hearing of Kæmpfer's death, and having found by his Inaugural Theſes, and his Amænitates Exoticæ, that he muſt have brought with him into Europe many natural and artificial curioſities, deſired Dr. Steigerthal, his Majeſty's chief phyſician, in one of his journies to Hanover, to enquire what was become of them. This gentleman was ſo obliging as to go to Lemgow himſelf; and, being told that they were to be diſpoſed of, he immediately informed Sir Hans of this circumſtance, who thereupon purchaſed them for a conſiderable ſum of money, together with *all* his drawings and *manuſcript memoirs*: and it is owing to his care and generous aſſiſtance, that this hiſtory of Japan, *(the original High German manuſcript of which was bought at the ſame time,)* is now firſt publiſhed in Engliſh."

Againſt theſe poſitive declarations, Profeſſor Dohm, as we are informed, aſſerts that two complete copies of the work, *one* of them in the author's own hand-writing, were purchaſed by him from the heirs of his niece, in 1773; and that Scheutzer's tranſlation is paraphraſtical and inaccurate. Beſides this, it is added, that one of the Monthly Reviewers profeſſed to have examined the Sloanian manuſcript now in the Britiſh Muſeum, and believed it not to be of Kæmpfer's hand-writing. All this is very ſtrange! Where is the teſtimony, if any to be found, relating to the particulars of Sir H. Sloane's purchaſe? Was Dr. Steigerthal impoſed on, or Sir Hans Sloane, or both; and did Scheutzer honeſtly believe that he was tranſlating from an *original* manuſcript? How far is his tranſlation paraphraſtical as to *his* original?

Perhaps *the circumſtantial ſtatement* in Profeſſor Dohm's preface might throw further light on the matter; and it is indeed to be wiſhed, that we had a faithful tranſlation into Engliſh of this German edition. In the mean time, if any perſon in poſſeſſion of the work would communicate to the Monthly Magazine ſuch part of the preface as relates to the ſubject in queſtion, he would render an acceptable piece of ſervice to the public. The Edinburgh Reviewer *believes* there is a French tranſlation of Dohm's edition.—*Quære*, When and where was it publiſhed?

Feb. 13, 1804. D.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE following obſervation of the late Solar Eclipſe was made at Carliſle.

At the beginning of the Eclipſe the Sun was obſcured a few minutes by a cloud, after which the air became tolerably clear, and continued ſo during the whole time of the obſervation. The paſſage of the Eclipſe over three large and well-defined ſpots that were on the Sun's diſk at the time, was obſerved; and the following is the reſult:

Diſappearance of center of		*Mean time.* *H. M. S.*
1ſt ſpot - - -	February 10.	23. 41. 29.
2d ſpot - - -	———	45. 48.
3d ſpot - - -	———	48. 55.
End of the Eclipſe.	Feb. 11.	0. 53. 49.

Carliſle, Your's, &c.

February 12, 1804. W. PITT.

To

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

NO work can safely be deſpiſed which every one reads and no one forgets: on this account I hope you will indulge me by giving a place to a few ſtrictures on Pope's "Epiſtle on the Characters of Women"—a production which I ſhould otherwiſe be very willing to abandon to the contempt that in almoſt every point of view it ſo juſtly merits.

I truſt I am not tranſported by an undue zeal for the honour of my ſex, when I undertake to prove this celebrated, but outrageous, ſatire upon it, inconſiſtent with itſelf, with truth, and with juſtice, replete with falſe maxims, falſe wit, and unprovoked malignity, and equally unworthy the philoſopher, the philanthropiſt, the man of taſte, and the man of ſenſe.

Firſt, what can be more inconſiſtent than to preface an Epiſtle on the *Characters* of *Women* with an aſſertion that "moſt women have no character at all?" If indeed they are

"Beſt diſtinguiſhed by black, brown, or fair,"

what remained for Pope but to throw down the pen, and borrow the pencil of his friend Jervas to introduce us to a gallery of female portraits? But this would not have gratified his ſpleen againſt a ſex which nature had denied him the power to pleaſe: nor indeed did he believe it; but it had been ſaid—it was a ſevere thing—a contradiction coſt him nothing; and he was reſolved to inſert it. Before he proceeded however, it was neceſſary to get rid of this maxim which muſt otherwiſe have put him to ſilence; and ſkulking, as Sophiſtry is wont to do, behind the glittering buckler of ſimile, which is ſo ſerviceable in dazzling the eyes of an opponent, he glides off the field, in order to renew the attack from a directly oppoſite quarter. He now advances with a charge of univerſal inconſiſtency and endleſs caprice againſt our luckleſs ſex, which he proceeds to illuſtrate by "inſtances of contrarieties in ſuch characters as are moſt ſtrongly marked, and ſeemingly therefore moſt conſiſtent, as firſt in the Affected." But ſurely between Rufa attracting "each light gay meteor of a ſpark," and "Rufa ſtudying Locke," there is no real inconſiſtency: the eſſence of affectation is, an attempt to attract admiration by pretending to be what we really are not; the very definition includes verſatility, and what human being can keep clear of "contrarieties" if they are incurred ſimply by purſuing the ſame end by different means? Further, may it not be called unphiloſophical to mention affectation at all among ſexual characteriſtics? For it is neither a paſſion, or diſpoſition, nor a quality or endowment of the mind, but ſimply a habit produced by circumſtances, an adventitious garb aſſumed for particular purpoſes, and capable of adhering to any one whoſe marking feature is vanity.—In Silia, whoſe failing is inſinuated with ſo much ſelf-complacent flippancy, what "contrariety" is diſplayed but that between the ſame perſon when ſober and when drunk; and ſurely there is nothing in *this* peculiar to the ſofter ſex!—Papillia I would allow to be a fair inſtance of *feminine* caprice, could I be certain that "her amorous ſpark," did not partake her ennui, and long, like herſelf, when the honey-moon was ended, to return to the pleaſures and gayeties of a town.—Of the four odiouſly groſs portraitures which follow, I ſhall only obſerve that the "artful" character is as little to be taxed with inconſiſtency as the "affected," and for ſimilar reaſons; and that the three, *mutatis mutandis*, are mere ſervile draughts after the Whartons, the Villierſes, &c. the "riddle" of whoſe lives he had already expatiated on in his Satires againſt the other ſex. In fact, it was impoſſible for him to ſay ſtronger things of the inconſiſtencies of women, than he had already ſaid of thoſe of men; and if in one caſe he ſuppoſed he had diſcovered a key by which the deepeſt ſecrets of nature were decyphered, and all made plain, no good reaſon can poſſibly be given why he ſhould not have applied the ſame key here alſo, inſtead of winding up his wondering remarks with the gracious concluſion,

"Woman and Fool are two hard things to hit,
For true no meaning puzzles more than wit."

Meekneſs and obſtinacy, are in reality very congenial qualities, and may be found in many individuals of both ſexes beſides "Simo's Mate." The "viciſſitude" of "mirth and opium, ratifia and tears," is a mere *phyſical* phenomenon, and has nothing to do with *character*, moral or intellectual.—Atoſſa I will allow to be a ſtriking and ſpirited picture; it was drawn from an individual, and has probably a caricature likeneſs of her: but the *woman-hating* artiſt was probably not aware that, by enlarging the ſtrong features of his original, he made them more maſculine than femi-

nine. Atoſſa may reſemble one paſſionate and imperious woman, with ſtrong parts and quick feelings: but as a ſatire on her ſex it loſes its force; for to how many of the other would the greater part apply with equal aptneſs? Haughty and ſelfiſh characters are certainly moſt common among thoſe who rule, how ſhould it be otherwiſe?—I am not extravagant enough to maintain, that nothing can with truth be alleged againſt woman; all that I have to ſay to *Chloe*, therefore is, that a more *conſiſtent* character was never drawn, and that apathy is not neceſſarily of the feminine gender. But our poet now forſakes his leading maxim, that "moſt women have no character at all," becauſe they are diſtinguiſhed by verſatility and inconſiſtency; which is indeed ſufficiently confuted by the very example of Chloe, who, though ſhe approaches nearer to a mere *negative* than any one he deſcribes, is yet the moſt unvarying character of the whole. A new and totally different doctrine is to be brought forwards:

"In men we various ruling paſſions find;
In women, two almoſt divide the kind;
Thoſe, only fixed, they firſt or laſt obey,
The love of pleaſure, and the love of ſway."

I believe the idea that every individual is governed by ſome one ruling paſſion, is now ſo completely exploded, that nothing need be ſaid in its confutation. But why our ſex ſhould be ſuppoſed influenced by two only, is hard to conceive: that this is not the fact, it would be eaſy to prove; ſtill eaſier would it be to ſhow that Pope himſelf did not think ſo when he brought "The frugal Crone," and "poor Narciſſa," as apt examples of two other ruling paſſions, avarice and vanity, neither of which can be reſolved, without the utmoſt violence to language, into either of the former two. In this very piece indeed, the majority of the portraitures are compoſed without any regard to this pretended axiom, and are incapable of being ſolved by it.

That "every woman is at heart a rake," is a calumny that I ſhall not ſtoop to diſprove: it could only have entered the mind of a depraved man converſant with abandoned women. Indeed to confute a writer who is continually contradicting himſelf, is but an idle taſk. To what confuſion of head, or perverſity of heart, can it be aſcribed, that, after celebrating a woman, "without one jarring atom made," (as he has elſewhere ſaid of another female) one whoſe ſex he in vain endeavours to render contemptible by a ſtroke of the moſt pitiful and *taſteleſs* flippancy, he reverts again to his old maxim, "Woman's at beſt a contradiction ſtill?" By what ſophiſtry and abſurdity too is this palpable untruth ſupported! Our "ſcorn of fools" accords ſingularly well with the love of fops of which he frequently accuſes us! "Reſerve and frankneſs, truth and art," are qualities ſo oppoſite that they can never really be predicated of the ſame perſon, whilſt "courage and ſoftneſs, modeſty and pride," are diſpoſitions congenial enough to co-exiſt without the ſlighteſt incongruity.—To literary criticiſm this Epiſtle lies peculiarly open; but that I ſpare. If I have ſucceeded in ſhowing, what I believe to be true, that the two ſexes have ſo much in common, and ſo little peculiar to each, that ſcarce a ſhaft can be aimed at one excluſively, which does not recoil upon ſome vulnerable part of human nature in general; if I have proved Pope, notwithſtanding his lofty pretenſions to morality, to philoſophy, and to good ſenſe, to have attacked our ſex with malignity, flippancy, and indecency, with injuſtice, abſurdity and inconſiſtency, I ſhall be more than ſatisfied. I believe that he who renders woman contemptible, encourages licentiouſneſs, and injures human happineſs; and this perſuaſion, excluſive of other motives, would have ſufficed to prompt me to become my ſex's champion.

I am, &c.

CAMILLA.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AMONG the ſeveral curious and very intereſting fragments of *Orphic* Poetry edited by the learned Geſner, I find, in p. 390, the following line:

"Οἶνος, τὸν φιλέουσι θεοὶ, θνητοί τ' ἀνθρωποι."

And in the parable of Jotham, (9th Chap. of Judges) is the following text;

"And the Vine ſaid unto them, Should I leave my Wine which cheereth *God* and *Man*?"

It is well known that Clemens Alexandrinus has pointed out ſeveral lines which *Homer* appears to have copied from that *elder* ſon of the Muſes handed down to us under the name of *Orpheus*; and, after attending to the ſtriking ſimilarity both of idea and expreſſion in the two foregoing paſſages, ſome of your more learned readers will perhaps, through the channel of your Magazine, favor me with the deſired information, whether there

there is any probability that the fabled ſon of Calliope may have obtained acceſs to the Volume of the Hebrew Prophets, and ſometimes have lighted his torch at their ſacred fire.

GRÆCULUS.

Edinburgh, 10 *Jan.* 1804.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS I think every thing which concerns the riſing generation of importance to ſociety, I take the liberty, by means of your Magazine, to convey a few hints which I hope may tend to meliorate that ſtate of infancy which we ſee ſo frequently ſhortened by diſeaſe, owing to improper food in the firſt months. The method of feeding young infants with milk and water, veal-tea, and various other things in preference to the *pap* of our grandmothers—has been very much recommended by ſeveral eminent phyſicians; but I am afraid, many of my ſiſter matrons are ſtill too much under the influence of the good old nurſes, to perſevere in oppoſition to what *they* ſay muſt be the *beſt*, *becauſe* ſo many hundreds have been brought up with it, and done well—and with the beſt intentions poſſible, are as fearful of any innovation in their province, as the moſt pious biſhop on the bench. I am deſirous of earneſtly recommending from my own happy experience the adoption of barley-water and milk, in preference to every other food I have ever met with; till an infant is four months old. I muſt relate the conteſt I had with the good folks about me, and my own perſeverance, in order to illuſtrate my ſubject properly. I had preſented my huſband with three very fine children, which were fed in the good old way laid down by my nurſe. The infants were every one of them ſo ſubject to wind in the ſtomach and bowels, that it was abſolutely neceſſary to have a carminative medicine always at hand to adminiſter. I had nearly loſt them all with watery gripes, when they were about three months old. Before my confinement the fourth time, I was recommended by a friend to try the barley-water and milk. I mentioned my determination to my nurſe: ſhe aſſured me it would not be ſufficient nouriſhment, but it ſhould be made; a few days afterward I obſerved ſome rice boiling; ſhe ſaid it was neceſſary on account of the infant being too much relaxed by the barley; in another day or two ſome oatmeal was boiled, the rice was too binding. I inſiſted on the barley victuals being adhered to, but I found I could gain no ground in the argument; and I was then too helpleſs to take an active part in the management of my infant. However, when I got down ſtairs, I one afternoon heard ſomething beating in a ſaucepan, and, ſuſpecting the matter, I went out. All was ſtill—I inſiſted on ſeeing what the cook had been preparing;—when ſhe produced a pint of *very nice pap*. On my being extremely angry at her impertinence in daring to make it after my expreſs orders to the contrary; ſhe aſſured me, ſhe had regularly made the ſame quantity every day by deſire of the nurſe, who ſaid it was very wrong to try experiments on ſo young a child, and ſhe was ſure it would *die* if I were ſo inhuman as to give it ſuch poor ſtuff; beſides, the child *would tire of having the ſame food conſtantly*. I felt myſelf very much irritated at not being allowed a fair trial of the food, and immediately threw the pap away; and told them all, that the firſt perſon I ſaw make any more, I would inſtantly diſcharge from my ſervice. I attended the feeding of the child conſtantly myſelf afterwards; and had the pleaſure to obſerve that the wind and gripes never returned; the child grew up much ſtronger than the former ones, and of courſe was nurſed with leſs trouble and care. I have, ſince that, reared four more, to whom I have never given any other food whatever, till they were four months old: one of theſe had not the breaſt at all, and it proved quite ſufficient even for her. My method of making it is as follows:—To three deſſert-ſpoonsfull of pearl-barley (firſt waſhed) add three pints of water, which boil up as quick as poſſible, till it is of the conſiſtence of cream; every time the child is fed, about a tea-cup full of this ſhould be made hot, and cooled with one third of new milk, increaſing the quantity of milk as the infant's ſtomach can bear it; then ſweeten it with a little moiſt ſugar. It ſhould never be heated a ſecond time, as it will curdle the milk, and by that means render it leſs nutritious. At the end of four months I begin to vary their food, by giving a ſmall boiled cuſtard made by ſtirring the yoke of one egg and a little grated ginger into ſome milk over the fire till it thickens, taking care that it does not curdle. This given by way of dinner is ſufficient for a month longer; after that, make it a little more ſubſtantial, by adding a little flour. Since I have purſued this method I have never had a carminative in my

houſe; and I am confident in ſaying, a proceſs of this kind will bring up a child for the firſt ſix months, without any thing elſe. For infants who are inclined to coſtiveneſs, the Scotch barley is preferable. I hope I may be pardoned for taking up ſo much room in your valuable Miſcellany; but as I think it the beſt publication extant for ſpreading information; and as medical treatiſes do not make a part of *every mother's library*, I thought it might be a means of making more univerſal a method, which I know is ſanctioned by the firſt phyſicians in the kingdom; and if by the preſent hints I ſhall be the means of reſcuing other infants, as I have my own, from infantile diſeaſe and weakneſs, I ſhall have no reaſon to regret my preſumption in making them public.

Nov. 6th, 1803. M. B.

For Monthly the Magazine.

TRAVELS *in* NORWAY, *by* J. C. FABRICIUS.—*Lately publiſhed at Leipſic.*

(Continued from p. 32, *No.* 111.*)*

BETWEEN *Agre* and *Bærſett*, Mr. Fabricius was affected with a very painful ſoreneſs of his eyes. It was produced by the alternate changes between extreme heat and exceſſive cold. He continued to be afflicted by it till he came to Rœraas, where he ſucceeded in curing himſelf by the uſe of ſugar of lead diluted in cold water.

At *Folden*, a ſmall village on the River Glommen, our travellers found a ſmall copper-work. The ore was brought from Rœraas, to be there prepared and purified for uſe, on account of the contiguity of the river and the abundance of wood and charcoal in that place. Between 2000 and 3000 tons of copper were annually prepared there.

The ſmall-pox made, ſtill, dreadful havock in this diſtrict. The people in general continued in the unhappy practice of ſhutting up thoſe who were ill of it in very cloſe apartments, covering them up very warm, and giving them exceſſively hot drinks. Some *few* had, however, become ſenſible of the benefit of inoculation; and the pariſh-miniſters earneſtly recommended it to the people under their charge.

On the 11th of July, our travellers arrived at *Rœraas*, one of the moſt conſiderable towns in the North of Norway. It ſtands on a narrow plain, encircled with hills, ſome of which are very lofty, and are even in the midſt of ſummer covered with ſnow. The houſes of the town are of wood, and in general very ſmall. The whole population may be about 3000 ſouls. Of all Norway this diſtrict riſes the higheſt above the level of the ſea: and many rivers riſing here, deſcend in oppoſite directions to the ſea through different provinces. The climate is exceſſively cold; and even in ſummer there ſcarce paſſes a night without a fall of ſnow or hoar-froſt. No ſort of grain ripens here. Even potatoes never grow larger than the ſize of a nut; ſo ſhort is the time for their growth. They cannot be planted before St. John's day; and they muſt be taken out of the ground in the month of Auguſt. Pot-herbs are exceedingly ſcarce. The grounds about the town furniſh nothing but hay for the winter-ſubſiſtence of the cattle, which are ſent in ſummer to the Soelers. The corn is brought all from Drontheim, the carriage coſting 1¼ rixdollar per ton. Rye coſts at Rœraas, 4½ rixdollars a ton; barley 3½; oats 2½. In times of extreme ſcarcity, recourſe is had to the uſe of a very bad ſpecies of bread, made from the bark of trees. It fills the ſtomach, but yields little real nouriſhment, and occaſions ſevere complaints of the ſtomach and obſtructions in the bowels. In thoſe parts which are contiguous to the confines of Sweden, corn is ſtill more ſcarce and dear; and even in the moſt favourable years, the people are there obliged to uſe bark-meal in their bread. But they uſe it in a ſmall proportion in mixture with meal from grain; and it is of courſe the leſs hurtful to the ſtomach. The bark which they put to this uſe, is that of young pines. They detach it from the tree, ſcrape off the hard exterior ſuperficies, leaving nothing but an inner bark not thicker than the blade of a knife. This they expoſe to dry ſome time in the air, and then take it to the mill. It has a ſaccharine taſte, but occaſions obſtructions in the chyliary ducts, and a loſs of appetite. Mr. Fabricius is of opinion, that the *lichens*, which the inhabitants of Iceland, after ſteeping them in hot water, uſe in a jelly with milk, would afford a much better ſupply of food to the poor Norwegians in extreme neceſſity, than that which they find in the uſe of their bark-meal. The Directors of the Mines at Rœraas have ſpared no pains nor expence to eſtabliſh ample ſtores of grain at this place. But only the workmen in their employment have the advantage of theſe. To their workmen they ſell out the grain in retail at the ſame price at which they themſelves bought it: and the workmen may have their wages in corn or money, at their own pleaſure. There are at preſent

preſent no foreſts growing in the immediate vicinity of Rœraas. But it appears from the roots ſtill remaining, that this tract of country was in former times covered with pines and firs. The lakes near Rœraas abound in fiſhes of various ſpecies;—ſalmons, trouts, perches, graylings, &c. On the 12th of July, 1678, the Swedes beſieged Rœraas, and committed great devaſtation over this whole territory. As a defence againſt any future incurſions of the Swedes, the Government has armed the miners, and formed a corpſe under the appellation of *ſkielæufers*, or ſoldiers who run upon ſnow-ſhoes or ſkates. The ſkates or ſnow-ſhoes are made of fir, and partly covered with a piece of reindeer ſkin, that has the hair upon it. Theſe ſkates are three or four ells long: and the ſkait for the left foot is longer than that for the right. The ſkaters are the light troops of the country: they run whether on plains, or up and down hills with incredible ſwiftneſs. At no great diſtance from Rœraas, are families of genuine *Laplanders*, or, as they are there called, *Finns*. They live in tents; not ſtopping in any one place longer than they can there find nouriſhment for their cattle. They oblige their wives to act in the inferiority of ſervants. Their whole wealth conſiſts in their reindeer. Their condition of life is extremely miſerable: and yet they are very much attached to it. Some of them ſend their children to be baptized and educated in the Chriſtian religion at Rœraas. As Rœraas is not far from the borders of Sweden; its inhabitants carry on ſome ſmuggling trade with the Swedes; to whom they furniſh coffee, brandy, and other articles, in Sweden, either under prohibition or loaded with exorbitant taxes; receiving in return wrought iron and copper, peltries, caſſoreum, and ſome other articles. The *Copper mine* at Rœraas is of the greateſt importance. It was diſcovered in the year 1644, by a Laplander following ſome reindeer. His portrait is ſtill to be ſeen in the town-church. The mine long furniſhed annually 600 ton of copper. Its whole produce from 1644 to 1778 was more than twenty-two millions of rixdollars in value. The ſhares in the ſtock of the Company were in 1778, at 200 rixdollars each.—At Engan, the reſidence of Mr. Jordt, Director of the Mines, Mr. Fabricius had opportunity to obſerve the contrivance of ſpreading dung beneath the floor of the ſtalls for the cattle, to mitigate the exceſſive cold, by which theſe were liable to be affected in winter. It is remarkable, that on the heights encompaſſing the valley of Thydahlen, at the diſtance of ſomewhat more than thirty miles from Rœraas, ſome veſtiges of tillage are now to be ſeen. The inhabitants regard theſe as proofs that the climate of Norway was anciently milder than it is at preſent; for, thoſe heights are now ſo cold as to be entirely uninhabitable. They ſuppoſe, that ever ſince the depopulation of the country by peſtilence, in the fourteenth century, the climate has been continually becoming colder, and has thus hindered many parts from being repeopled, which were before abundantly inhabited. The copper-ore of Rœraas is a pyrites. It is piled in large heaps, which are left to burn for eight or ten weeks ſucceſſively. The foundery ſtands in a low ſituation contiguous to the heaps. The roaſted ore is tranſmitted by a particular paſſage from the heaps into the foundery. The foundery contains eight fuſing furnaces, and two refining furnaces, all arranged in one row. The ore is fuſed in the ſix fuſing furnaces; in the other two it is refined to black copper. The copper is not above two hours together in the refining furnace. The mines lie in a direction between north and eaſt, and at a mile's diſtance from the town of Rœraas. The moſt conſiderable of them has the name of *Storwaadſgrube*. The rock is ſchiſtus intermixed with mica, quartz, black ſchorl, and garnets. The vein of ore runs in a direction between north and ſouth.

Our travellers proceeded from Rœraas to Hoff, where they again ſaw fields in tillage. It is only on the ſides of the hills expoſed to the meridian heat of the ſun, that corn is ſown about Hoff. And, even with this advantage, the grain does not in every ſeaſon come to full ripeneſs.

July 15th, they continued their journey from Hoff to Grœd. By the way they paſſed people of the country, who were driving horſes loaded with copper to Drontheim. At night, they take of the loads, tie ſmall bells to the necks of the horſes, and then allow them to feed without reſtraint among the rocks or in the woods. The drivers themſelves ſleep under the trees upon their horſe furniture. On their return from Drontheim, the horſes are loaded with corn and other commodities for conſumption at Rœraas. The payment to the carrier for himſelf and his horſe, is for each journey 1½ rixdollar.

About ſeven miles from Hoff is the mine of *Dragaaſhütte*, where about 60 tons of black copper are annually prepared. The ore is partly brought from Rœraas, partly

partly ſupplied from ſome poor and ſlender veins of copper which are wrought near the ſpot. The ore of theſe veins contains a mixture of ſulphate of iron. The rocky ſtrata of all the mountains in this territory conſiſt of ſchiſtus and mica, with here and there a vein of quartz.

At ſome diſtance were ſeen the mountains of *Leibo*, famous in hiſtory, becauſe almoſt all the Swediſh army there periſhed of cold, on their retreat in the laſt war between Denmark and Sweden.

At length, Mr. Fabricius and his companion arrived at DRONTHEIM. It was without inns or furniſhed lodgings to let: and they had, therefore, at the firſt ſome difficulty to find the accommodation which they wanted as travellers. Drontheim had been ſome time before burnt to the ground; and was as yet but riſing from its aſhes. The new houſes are of wood, but large and handſome. The ſtreets are ſtraight and ſpacious, but not well paved. It has three churches; and the cathedral is a maſter-piece of Gothic architecture. By the water ſurrounding it on almoſt all ſides, and by a rampart where it has not that advantage, this city is tolerably protected from any hoſtile attack. It has alſo the two caſtles of *Chriſtianſtein* and *Munkholm*; the former ſtanding on an eminence beſide the city; the latter on an inſulated rock in the midſt of the harbour. North of the harbour are ſhallows, which ſecure it againſt an attack by ſea. Munkholm Caſtle is uſed as a ſtate-priſon. The harbour and the bay into which it opens are deep and capacious, affording excellent anchoring ground, and ſhelter to ſhips from any wind that blows. All the copper of the mines of Rœraas and Mehldalen is exported by the way of Drontheim. That amounts, *communibus annis*, to 600 tons; the total value of which in money may be about 240,000 rixdollars. Moſt of the copper is purchaſed by the Dutch. A good deal of timber and ſalted fiſh is likewiſe exported from Drontheim. The timber goes principally to the North of England. The fiſhery is a branch of induſtry, from which this town derives large profits. Drontheim poſſeſſes not much ſhipping of its own; the exports and imports being moſtly carried in Engliſh and Dutch veſſels. The Biſhop of the Diocele, his chancellor, and the ſtaff officers of four regiments reſide in Drontheim. There is no other town in all Norway that has ſo many and ſuch opulent charitable inſtitutions. Drontheim is the ſeat of a Royal Society, which has done much for the advancement of ſcience, and eſpecially by inveſtigating the natural hiſtory of the country. Its founder was Biſhop GUNNER, a man of great genius, knowledge, and zeal in ſcientific purſuits. Five volumes of the Memoirs and Tranſactions of this Society had been publiſhed in 1778. Meſſrs. Fabricius and Weber inſpected the Society's Library and its Cabinet of Specimens of Natural Hiſtory. The Cabinet conſiſts chiefly of ſpecimens collected by the late Biſhop Gunner, and by him bequeathed to the Society. It is ill arranged: and ſome very valuable curioſities have been ſuffered to periſh by neglect. The herbal contains many ſpecimens, but thoſe in diſorder, and ill-preſerved. All the rare plants of the North, which have been deſcribed by Gunner, are in it. The mineral ſpecimens are principally copper-ores from the mines of Rœraas and Mehldahlen; and ſilver and iron-ores from Kungſburg. There is a large collection of ſhells. Among the inſect ſpecimens, there is nothing very remarkable except a variety of ſmall crawfiſh preſerved in ſpirit of wine. Thoſe crabs are here ſo numerous, that it is not poſſible to take up a bucket of ſea-water that has not ſome of them in it. Among the models, Mr. Fabricius obſerved a ſmall threſhing-machine ſomewhat like a fulling mill.—An excellent ſort of *cheeſe* is prepared here and in other parts of Norway, in the following manner: The milk is ſkimmed and curdled; then boiled for half an hour over the fire; and, while it is boiling, conſtantly ſtirred. The caſeous part by this means coagulates and ſubſides to the bottom. The whey is then carefully taken off. The curds are next taken out quite hot; put into moulds or *cheſſels*; and in theſe kept for two days under a preſs: at the end of that time, they are taken out, and put on boards to dry in a place moderately warm, and having free acceſs of air. After a few days, when they begin to ferment, the heat is increaſed in order to harden the cruſt. The cheeſes are thus kept till Autumn, then wrapped in ſtraw, put in barrels, and depoſited in the cellars, for exportation. At Rœraas, they are accuſtomed to put the cheeſes always in the ſame *cheſſels*, and never to cleanſe theſe: And by this means, the cheeſe acquires an exquiſite peculiarity of taſte for which it is much valued by connoiſſeurs. This *Old Cheeſe of the North*, when good, is of a brown colour, is brittle, yet eaſily cut into thin ſlices, has a ſtrong ſmell, and a very agreeable taſte. It is wholeſome, favourable to digeſtion, and in the eſtima-

tion

tion of the people of the country, a ſpecific remedy for certain complaints. A ſpecies of cheeſe called *Wyſſe Smær Oſt* is prepared here from whey; and another ſort named *Kuage-Oſt* is made of buttermilk. There is a ſugar-work at Drontheim, large, and in a thriving ſtate of of manufacture and trade. In Angel's Orphan-houſe, ſixty orphan children are brought up from eight to ſixteen years of age, and are educated in reading, writing, and the principles of religion. Mr. Angel was alſo the founder of an hoſpital for old women in which ſixteen are entertained at an allowance of 48 rixdollars annually for each of them. The hoſpital is a ſtone edifice, and was built at an expence of 16,000 rixdollars. Milk is here curdled by pouring a ſmall portion of it quite hot upon the leaves of the plant *pinguicula vulgaris*. It becomes thus curdled and viſcid, and diſagreeable to the taſte; but acquires at the ſame time the quality of coagulating other milk. It is preſerved for uſe, and ſo employed in ſmall portions whenever cheeſe is made. It has the name of *Tate*. Inſtead of vinegar, the inhabitants of Drontheim uſe ſour whey; giving it the name of *Syra*. The water of Drontheim is not very agreeable for drinking.

(To be Continued.)

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN a ſelect collection of Britiſh plants, formed by the late Mr. Weighell of Sunderland, A. L. S. were two ſpecimens of plants never hitherto conſidered indigenous, whoſe real claim to a place in the Britiſh Flora it would be well worth the attention of any northern botaniſt to aſcertain. The plants I allude to are the *Plantago uniflora*, found intermixed with the *P. maritima*, near Sunderland; and the *Scheuchzeria paluſtris*, found amongſt ſome *Carices* in a boggy ground near Hilton Dean. It is poſſible that theſe plants might have been only naturalized with ſeveral others introduced by ballaſt, of which a large liſt diſcovered by Mr. Weighell, on and about the ballaſt hills in the vicinity of Sunderland, is inſerted in the "Plantæ rariores Agri Dunelmenſis," publiſhed, ſome time ſince, by Mr. Robſon, of Darlington, A. L. S. introductory to a more complete Flora of that County. It is certain that no county, from the copiouſneſs of its habitats of rarer plants, and naturalized ſpecies, as well as its rich collection of Cryptogamia, eſpecially of Lichens and Fuci, could afford a more extenſive or important Flora. The completion of this deſideratum would be conſiderably aided by a collection of the native plants of Northumberland and Durham, now forming under the direction of a Mr. Winch of Newcaſtle, for the Literary and Philoſophical Society of that town. Should no ſuch work be already in agitation, a plan has been digeſted, if ſufficient materials could be obtained from ſeveral botanical gentlemen whoſe local ſituation peculiarly enables them to afford them, for forming, under the title of a Flora Borealis, a complete history of the vegetable productions of the four Northern Counties of England. And it is not, perhaps, too much to premiſe, that, ſhould ſufficient encouragement be given to ſuch a plan, whenever effectually undertaken, ſeveral very important acquiſitions to the Britiſh Flora would be the reſult of an accurate inveſtigation of this diſtrict. The counties of Weſtmoreland and Cumberland have already afforded many additions to our National Flora; and that of Northumberland, which has been, perhaps, leſs explored than any other in the kingdom, is preſumed to contain much intereſting matter for the attention of the botanical enquirer. In a future letter I may enter more largely upon the objects of ſuch an undertaking, and detail the means by which it would be moſt ſucceſsfully effected.

R. H. C.

January, 1804.

Errata.—In my laſt letter, vol. xvi. p. 532. line 22. for Bell's read Hull's Britiſh Flora. Page 533. line 6. for Wiggen read Wiggers, &c.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AMONG the valuable, though neglected, relics of antiquity, furniſhed by the neighbourhood of London, I think I may include ST. ALBANS. A year ago I paid it a ſhort viſit with a friend; and as our walk included other objects of curious reſearch, I venture to communicate the particulars:

We ſat off from London December 26, 1802, upon the road to Hoddeſdon, whoſe courſe is nearly parallel with the Roman Military Way, ſince called *Ermin-ſtreet*. The *Hermen*, or *Ermin-ſtreet*, came from the Sea-ſide, in Suſſex, by Stane-ſtreet, Croydon, and Streatham, paſſed the Thames at the termination of a ſtreet in the parish of St. Mary Overy, ſtill called Stone or Stoney-ſtreet, and branched off on the oppoſite ſhore to Biſhop-Gate. It afterward ran by the priory of St. Mary Spital,

Spital, to Kingſland, which its indiſtinct remains leave upon the eaſt by Kingſland-green, and may be traced here and there among the green lanes that lead to Enfield.

The firſt object which raiſed our curioſity was Waltham-croſs, a memorial not only of Edward the firſt's affection for his queen, but of his intellectual reliſh for the arts. It was about the period of this erection that the arts of elegance took a new turn, owing, perhaps, to the improvements which Edward had witneſſed in Italy while returning from the Holy Land. Certain it is that he employed Italian artiſts; who ſeem to have communicated to us much of that elegant taſte which was ſoon after ſo conſpicuouſly ſhewn in all our Gothic churches. The croſs at Waltham has never received juſtice from the graver: the ſculpture of the figures round it deſerves the higheſt panegyric, and might fairly occupy the attention of one or other of our beſt artiſts to advantage. Time and adventitious circumſtances have ſadly corroded its original beauty; and a few years will very probably complete its ruin.

In Cheſhunt, to the right of the road, we ſaw the ſtables which formerly belonged to Theobalds; they are of red brick, and, as a lumbering erection of the time of James the Firſt, may be called handſome. The evening drawing in before we got to Hoddeſdon, our obſervations for that day were at an end: but the next morning we left the high-road toward Stanſtead Abbot, and viſited the once celebrated ſcene of the Rye-houſe Plot.

The Rye, for ſo it is termed by the inhabitants about it, was one of the earlieſt and moſt curious brick manſions in the kingdom. In the thirty-fourth of Henry the Sixth, Sir Andrew Ogard and others obtained the royal licence, not only to impark the manor, but to erect a caſtle with battlements and loop-holes, and to have free warren there, and in the Vills of Stanſtead, Amwell, Hoddeſdon, Ware, and Wideford. Of this manſion, the gate-houſe, where the plot was to have been executed, in the time of Charles the Second, is the only relic. It has a chimney ſingularly wreathed, and in the ſpandrils of the gate are the arms of Ogard, a mullet with ſupporters and creſt. The draw-bridge and the moat appear to have been almoſt deſtroyed together; and the whole has been appropriated for many years to the reception of the poor of Stanſtead Abbot. Of Sir Andrew Ogard, the builder, little more is known than that, in 1447, he was an executor to the will of John Duke of Bedford, Regent of France. The Rye, as an early inſtance of the brick manſion, is, I believe, only exceeded in antiquity by the caſtle of Hurſtmonceaux in Suſſex.

Hence we proceeded, by the brink of the Ware-river, to Stanſtead-Thele, and thence, in front of Great Amwell, to Ware, a town filled with millers and malt-houſes, and the abundance of water in whoſe neighbourhood ſeems to have furniſhed that uſeful project in the days of James the firſt, of conveying a New River to London.

About half a mile from Ware, on one ſide the road that leads to Hertford, lies the ſource of the New River. The ſpring it ariſes from is railed round, and forms a baſon of about thirty yards in diameter; the ſtream that leaves it has little rapidity of motion, but is greatly increaſed at a ſhort diſtance by the channel that joins it from the Lea, and which undoubtedly furniſhes a large portion of its water. The place where it is ſituated is called Amwell Parva; and weſt of the ſpring is a pillar with the following inſcriptions:

Eaſt Side.
"This
Belongs to
New River
Company:
178 Feet.
CHADWELL
SPRING."

South Side.
"43
Feet
Conveyed
40
Miles."

Weſt Side.
"This
Belongs to
the ſaid
Company
270 Feet.
REPAIRED
1728."

North Side.
"629
Feet.
OPENED
1608."

Having examined the ſource of the New River, we went on to Hertford; nigh the entrance of which ſtands the nurſery to Chriſt's Hoſpital in London: it contained, at the time of our viſit, 333 boys, is healthily ſituated, and in its general appearance is ſomewhat like Bancroft's

croft's Alms-houſes, in the neighbourhood of Bow. Hertford had once five churches, which are now reduced to two; and when its caſtle was a palace of reſort, it was a place of far more conſequence than at preſent. A ſhort diſtance farther in the town we enquired for the priory, founded here for Benedictine nuns, in 1093, by Ralph de Limeſie, as a cell ſubordinate to the abbey of St. Albans. Not a fragment of its ruins could be ſeen. It has only left its name to the farm that has ariſen on the ſite. Having turned upon the road to Hatfield, we found the caſtle cloſe upon our right; which appears to have been of conſequence even earlier than the Norman Conqueſt. At the cloſe of John's reign it was beſieged by Louis, the Dauphin, who came over to aſſiſt the barons, and who did not take it till he had ſuffered conſiderable loſs. In the time of Edward the Third, John, king of France, and David, king of Scotland, were kept priſoners here together. It is memorable alſo as the place which Edward the Third granted to John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaſter, as an habitation ſuited to his quality, and where his ſon, Henry IV. kept his court at Richard the ſecond's depoſition. Henry VI. kept his Eaſter here in 1429, and his queen, Margaret of Anjou, was jointured with it. The area of the caſtle ſeems never to have been extenſive, and little of the *very old* building, except the wall of fortification, appears; the caſtle as it is now inhabited ſeems hardly older than the time of Edward the Third, and has probably loſt much of its ancient grandeur by being adapted to convenience. The Mount on the weſtern ſide has crumbled materially away. It was fitted up as a manſion-houſe by the Harringtons or Coopers, and, till the cloſe of laſt year, was inhabited by Lord Hilſborough. The walls of the fortification are beautifully ſhrowded with ivy.

We now continued our route to Hatfield, and at the diſtance of about five miles took the fields, through Lord Saliſbury's Park, to Hatfield-houſe. Biſhop's Hatfield appears to have been ſo called from its having anciently belonged to the See of Ely. In later times the kings of England reſided here, on a ſpot where, in the time of James the Firſt, Sir Robert Cecil, Lord Saliſbury, built the preſent manſion, of red-brick and ſtone. It was here that Edward the Sixth received the greater part of his education, and Queen Elizabeth paſt the latter part of her ſiſter's cruel reign; and it is ſingular that both Edward and Elizabeth were taken hence on their acceſſion to the throne. At a ſubſequent period it was one of the hoſpitable priſons of Mary Queen of Scots, of whom two portraits, (one genuine, 1578,) are yet remaining. Lord Saliſbury has alſo a portrait of Charles the firſt in the dreſs in which he went to Spain.

In the road from Hatfield to St. Albans we paſſed Wood-ſide, where, in 1455, the firſt blood was ſpilt in the fatal quarrel of the Roſes; the battle was fought on the 22d of May; the Yorkiſts were ſuperior, and, without ſuffering any conſiderable loſs, ſlew five thouſand of their enemies. It need hardly be added, that this fight, in which Henry the Sixth was made priſoner, was the firſt of thirteen battles.

Having reached St. Albans, we reſted for the evening, and in the morning viſited the abbey. At the eaſt end ſtands the old cloiſter, one corner of which is now occupied by the free-ſchool. Nigh the ſmall ſouth entrance, is the back part of the tomb of Humphrey the good Duke of Glouceſter; next to it that of Whetamſtead, the learned abbot of St. Albans, with rebuſſes of wheat-ears; and adjoining, the tomb of Abbot Ramrege. The front of Duke Humphrey's tomb is in a chapel behind the high altar, in the middle of which are ſhewn the marks of four pillars, which ſupported St. Alban's ſhrine. On one ſide, is the entrance to Duke Humphrey's vault, into which we went, and examined the bones remaining in the coffin. He appears to have been wrapped in lead, and afterwards incloſed in a rude caſe of wood. The entrance was diſcovered early in the laſt century; and at that time a great part of the body was entire. The admiſſion of the air, however, had a deſtructive effect; and the very pickle the body was then found in, is now dried to a kind of ſoft muddy conſiſtence. From the bones we conjectured him to have been a well-made man, above, rather than below, the middle ſize. In a ſort of Theſaurarium, on the north ſide, we were ſhown a piece of ſmall black and white teſſellated Roman pavement, found in the church, and another, of coarſe red and white tile, from the pariſh of St. Martin. The ſcreen of the high altar is very rich, and was probably erected early in the fifteenth century.

The lower part of the choir of the church, on the north ſide, has four rich pointed arches, joined toward the eaſt by five others, rude and ſemi-circular. The pillars on the oppoſite ſide ſupport none but pointed arches. Againſt the upper pillar on the north ſide is an obliterated

painting; what remains appears to repreſent God the Father, with the *nimbus* round the head, and at a diſtance from it the ſemi-arc of the rainbow; and below, apparently, the figure of an abbot, with another which we could not underſtand. Over one of the arches, by the north tranſept, is the portrait of King Offa upon the wall; but not older than three hundred years. What, in ſome of the Plans, is called the old font, in the choir, is nothing more than a *piſcina*, intended to carry off whatever might remain of the conſecrated elements; and which, no doubt, indicates the ſite of an ancient altar. A ſmall room at the upper end of the ſouth tranſept has a number of very curious ſemicircular arches—probably the chapter-room. The choir, with St. Alban's chapel behind it, the north and ſouth tranſepts, and part of the nave, as far as the ſcreen, were, I believe, built by Paul, the fourteenth abbot, in 1076, with red bricks, which made the whole appear of ſo rude a workmanſhip. When theſe materials failed, ſtone was introduced, and the ſtyle improved; till in 1115, the church was completely built, and conſecrated. Warinus, the twentieth abbot, left an hundred marks to rebuild the weſt end of the abbey. And the ſcreen of the chapel and altar of St. Cuthbert, acroſs the nave, were built by Abbot Richard, between 1097 and 1119; although, throughout the interior, a judicious eye will diſcover an hundred improvements ſubſequent to the general building.

Nigh the weſt end of the nave, ſtands the ancient gate-houſe, for the abbey's defence, now the only remains of the monaſtery, the ſigns of whoſe foundations are clearly ſeen in the field between the abbey and Old Verulam.

Having croſſed to the mill upon the Colne, we paſſed on the *agger*, which Dr. Stukely ſays was made from the ruins of the ancient town, to the north-eaſt point of Verulam, where the fineſt fragment of the wall ſtill remains, with a triple courſe of Roman bricks among the flints that compoſe it. Upon the field directly in front of this wall, ſtood the chapel of St. Mary Magdalen, built by Abbot Ulfinus. We now traced the fragments of the wall, in many places very large, along the eaſtern ſide of the old town, accompanied by a very fine and perfect foſs; which, at the turn to the ſouthern ſide, is, for ſome hundred yards, doubled. The outermoſt of theſe laſt was ſuppoſed by Dr. Stukeley to have been the only fence of the firſt city, which Boadicea deſtroyed before the walls were built; and theſe reduced the whole into a ſquarer form. The foſs becomes again ſingle upon the ſpot where the Watling-ſtreet falls into the Hempſtead road. Along the ſouthern ſide the remains of the wall are crowned by an hedge, but the whole has in one or two places yielded to the plough. On theſe ſpots, by the aſſiſtance of a ſhower of rain, which fell the overnight, we picked up many little fragments of pottery, evidently Roman, which appeared ſcattered over the ploughed land in great abundance. The particular ſpot where theſe remains ſeemed moſt numerous was the field on the eaſt ſide of the road to Hempſtead.

Leaving the Watling-ſtreet, we puſhed forward in the foſs, every now and then obſerving the Roman wall within the hedge, till we came to a large and bold unſheltered fragment, called by the country people, from its vicinity to Gorhambury, Gorham block; this, likewiſe, exhibits the triple courſe of Roman bricks. Here the fortifications of Verulam, forming three ſides of a figure nearly ſquare, ſeemed to end. Dr. Stukeley's map, made in the year 1721, and publiſhed by the Antiquary Society, gives a line where the ancient wall may be ſuppoſed to have continued through the meadows on the oppoſite ſide of the Gorhambury road; and here it is but juſtice to own, that we met with more than one workman, who aſſured us that in the meadows juſt mentioned they had ſeveral times diſcovered the foundations of the wall in its continuance from Gorham-block. Hence extending our walk by the ancient boundaries, we left St. Michael's church to our right, till we had paſſed the ſpot where once ſtood St. Germain's chapel, a little beyond which we again met with the fine fragment of the wall we had ſet out from. Above where the chapel of St. Germain ſtood, are, one beyond the other, the remains of two Roman roads or ſtreets; the *dorſum* of each of which may be traced by the gravel and materials. The *Veſtigia* and *Cavitas*, mentioned by Dr. Stukeley, near the ſouth-eaſt extremity of Verulam, are ſtill remaining, though they probably receive continual injury from the plough. In our return from Gorham-block, juſt below St. Michaels, we ſaw, to our left, Kingſbury, which, as Mr. Gough ſays, in Camden, ſhews conſiderable earth-works on the north and eaſt ſide, the latter double-trenched. Beyond Kingſbury lie the

the Oiſter-hills; but neither theſe nor Kingſbury could we viſit. But returning to the mill in the valley between the abbey and the old town, we croſſed the fields to the remains of Sopewell Nunnery. Our converſation chiefly turned upon the amazing ſtrength which ancient Verulam poſſeſſed, and on the heroic valour of the Britiſh Queen, Boadicea, who had courage to attack, and the fortune to conquer, ſuch a ſtrong town, when defended even by Roman veterans. The converſation, on a ſpot ſo intereſting, helped us on our road to Sopewell. This nunnery was founded about 1140, by Geoffrey, abbot of St. Albans. Its ruins are not very conſiderable, and in themſelves by no means pictureſque, having little but the ſkeletons of a few old windows. In the chapel of this houſe Henry the eighth is ſaid to have been married to Anne Boleyn; and it was the ſpot afterwards inhabited by Nell Gwyn. The wall which once ſurrounded the adjoining grounds, and reaches to the London road, was erected by Sir Richard Lee, to whom the ſite of the monaſtery had been granted by Henry the eighth. The ruins are of brick and flint. From Sopewell we returned to dinner at St. Albans, and afterwards took another walk to Verulam.

Verulam is believed by moſt writers to have been the town of Caſſivellaun attacked by Cæſar. The town which Cæſar took was fortified with fens and woods; and the fenny condition of St. Albans, till 950, when the mire in the meadows, already mentioned, was dried up by Abbot Ælfric, is well known. The Britiſh coin mentioned by Camden, with an horſe and TASCIA, or tax, on one ſide, and VER upon the other, is not improbably referred hereto; and it receives countenance from a unique coin of the ſame period lately in the poſſeſſion of Mr. Clayton Cracherode, which had, on one ſide, the figure of a bull, and on the other, at full length, V.E.R.L.A.M.I.O.

London, at the time we are ſpeaking of, was not ſo conſiderable as Verulam, though both towns are ſpoken of as remarkable places in the reign of Nero. And Tacitus, who gives an account of the revolting Britons under Boadicea, in the year 61, particularly mentions the ſlaughter of no leſs than 70,000 at London and Verulamium. Verulam is called a *municipium*; and of London he ſays, that it was famous for trade and navigation, though not honoured with the name of a colony. By this hint in Tacitus, Verulam appears to have been the more ancient of the two, and, in Cæſar's time, was, very probably, the moſt flouriſhing place. Camden thought that the name of Caſſii, a body of Caſſivellaun's ſubjects, was ſtill retained in *Caiſho* hundred, in which Verulam is ſituated. Ptolemy, the geographer, calls it *Urolanium*.

The only object which remained to attract our notice on the road to town was the pillar near Gladeſmere heath, by Hadley. It was erected by Sir Jeremy Sambrooke, in 1740; and commemorates the ſecond battle which was fought in this neighbourhood between the Yorkiſts and Lancaſtrians. J.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I WAS much entertained with Nicholai's Memoir on the Appearance of Spectres, which is publiſhed in the 23d number of Mr. Nicholſon's Journal; and as many people are pleaſed with the marvellous, I ſent it to ſome of my friends. A lady, on returning the book, informed me that ſhe ſaw nothing extraordinary in Nicholai's relation, that ſhe herſelf had ſeen phantoms of this kind, ſome of which ſhe ſtill remembered. At one time, when confined by ill health, ſhe ſaw three old women dancing before her, in ſuch a manner as cauſed her to laugh very heartily, and to aſk her attendants if they did not ſee the ſame extraordinary ſpectacle. Theſe phantoms were ſucceeded by feſtoons of the moſt beautiful flowers, which appeared to be cut out of ſnow-white ivory, in the moſt exquiſite manner: but theſe ſpectres ſhe knew at the time to be nothing more than the effects either of diſeaſe or of a camphorated medicine which ſhe had taken. A phyſician, who had ſeen Nicholai's Memoir on Spectres, told me very gravely, that he ſaw nothing in it that was new to him; for it is a matter commonly known to gentlemen in the practice of medicine, that ſick people frequently ſee phantoms of this deſcription.

Hence it appears, that the ſpectres occaſioned by diſeaſe are nothing more than waking dreams, and have no more connection with the known laws of optics, than the phantoms which we ſee in a profound ſleep.

I am, Sir,
Your's, &c.

21ſt Dec. 1803. Z. W.

THE POPULATION ACT.

As the results of the late Act for ascertaining the Population of Great Britain have not yet appeared before the Public in any form, except in the volumes printed by order of the House of Commons, of which no more were taken off than supplied the Members of both Houses, and certain Officers of State, we propose to present the whole of those results to the Readers of the Monthly Magazine.

COUNTY OF DEVON.

PARISH, TOWNSHIP, OR Extra-parochial Place.	HOUSES. Inhabited.	HOUSES. By how many Families occupied.	PERSONS. Males.	PERSONS. Females.	OCCUPATIONS. Persons chiefly employed in Agriculture.	OCCUPATIONS. Ditto in Trade, Manufactures, or Handicraft.	TOTAL OF PERSONS.
HUNDRED OF							
Axminster	2,051	2,211	5,014	5,554	4,031	2,807	10,568
Bampton	1,112	1,21[illegible]	2,625	3,007	1,988	1,971	5,632
Black Torrington	2,346	2,586	6,387	7,011	7,124	1,385	13,398
Braunton	2,440	2,797	5,868	7,509	3,920	1,515	13,377
Budleigh	3,108	3,342	7,174	8,698	6,394	2,889	15,872
Clifton	581	601	1,273	1,288	1,770	263	2,561
Coleridge	2,470	3,333	6,989	8,285	3,544	2,037	15,274
Colyton	1,036	1,203	2,807	3,078	1,455	482	5,885
Crediton	1,993	2,047	4,525	5 567	3,289	4,520	10,092
Ermington	1,339	1,464	3,729	4,142	2,414	1,415	7,871
Exminster	2,260	2,564	5,157	6,064	2,829	1,221	11,221
Fremington	1,141	1,283	3,045	3,447	2,242	564	6,492
Halberton	458	500	1,168	1,286	1,135	445	2,454
Hartland	617	663	1,617	1,812	1,332	259	3,429
Hayridge	2,123	2,376	5,321	5,707	3,145	2,333	11,028
Haytor	2,978	3,696	7,886	9,836	4,708	2,825	17,722
Hemiock	1,032	1,233	2,343	2,692	1,365	1,608	5,035
Litton	1,331	1,568	4,025	3,928	2,376	482	7,953
Moulton, South	1,907	2,060	5 432	6,318	4,017	3,345	11,750
Ottery, St. Mary	513	546	1,174	1,241	1,530	645	2,415
Plympton	1,149	1,382	3,240	3,474	1,360	622	6,714
Roborough	1,267	1,453	3,863	3,961	2,968	614	7,824
Shebbear	2,594	2,707	6,670	7,665	5,504	979	14,335
Sherwill	578	620	1,490	1,651	1,486	800	3,141
Stanborough	1,785	1 996	5,236	5,504	3,985	2,524	10,740
Tavistock	641	981	1,905	2,485	973	775	4,390
Tawton, North, and Winckley	1,955	2,160	5,032	5,786	4,721	2,241	10,818
Teinbridge	1,950	2,292	5,149	5,988	2,877	1,700	11,137
Tiverton	1,344	1,538	3,368	3,857	1,424	1,743	7,225
Witheridge	1,373	1,455	3,612	3,758	2,677	668	7,370
Wonford	3,344	3,926	8,777	9,895	6,579	3,846	18,672
CITY OF							
Exeter and County of the same	2,692	5,947	7,314	10,084	183	4,513	17,398
TOWN OF							
Plymouth and Suburbs	4,44	10,708	18,016	25,178	863	7,308	43,194
Exeter Gaol	—	—	9	5	—	—	14
	57,955	72,559	157,240	185,761	96,208	60,844	343,001

COUNTY

COUNTY OF DORSET.

PARISH, TOWNSHIP, OR Extra-parochial Place.	HOUSES. Inhabited.	HOUSES. By how many Families occupied.	PERSONS. Males.	PERSONS. Females.	OCCUPATIONS. Persons chiefly employed in Agriculture.	OCCUPATIONS. Ditto in Trade, Manufactures, or Handicraft.	TOTAL OF PERSONS.
DIVISION OF							
Blandford	2,875	3,169	6,848	7,417	3,975	2,144	14,265
Bridport	3,432	4,099	9,382	10,548	5,430	5,319	19,930
Dorchester	2,691	2,099	6,781	7,383	4,390	1,538	14,164
Shaston	4,478	4,853	10,713	12,174	6,325	2,795	22,887
Sherborne	4,172	4,996	10,668	11,945	7,679	3,916	22,613
TOWN OF							
Blandford	405	405	1,028	1,298	97	471	2,326
Bridport	287	526	1,360	1,757	—	3,006	3,117
Dorchester	344	515	1,078	1,324	68	729	2,402
Lyme Regis	265	323	618	833	76	534	1,451
Poole	949	1,460	2,091	2,670	—	608	4,761
Shaftsbury	502	567	863	1,296	44	396	2,159
Wareham	378	383	777	850	113	202	1,627
Weymouth	659	837	1,460	2,157	7	601	3,617
	21,437	24,142	53,667	61,652	28,204	22,259	115,319

COUNTY OF DURHAM.

Chester Ward, Three Divisions	10,033	14,287	28,232	31,807	3,962	9,729	60,039
Darlington Ditto, Three Divisions	6,740	8,166	17,478	18,842	6,480	5,442	36,320
Easington ditto, Two Divisions	3,439	4,616	9,403	10,009	2,409	3,507	19,412
Stockton ditto, Two divisions	2,980	3,520	7,048	8,045	3,224	2,893	15,093
Islandshire	947	1,509	2,767	3,404	614	593	6,171
Norhamshire	667	709	1,621	1,763	1,251	470	3,384
CITY AND TOWN OF							
Durham	1,024	1,930	3,319	4,211	252	1,143	7,530
TOWN OF							
Sunderland	1,365	3,372	4,902	7,510	25	1,431	12,412
	27,195	38,109	74,770	85,591	18,217	25,208	160,361

COUNTY

COUNTY OF ESSEX.

PARISH, TOWNSHIP, OR, Extra-parochial Place.	HOUSES. Inhabited.	HOUSES. By how many Families occupied.	PERSONS. Males.	PERSONS. Females.	OCCUPATIONS. Persons chiefly employed in Agriculture.	OCCUPATIONS. Ditto in Trade, Manufactures, or Handicraft.	TOTAL OF PERSONS.
HUNDRED OF							
Barnſtaple	1,364	1,770	4,664	4,573	3,345	503	9,237
Becontree	2,572	4,318	9,999	10,887	3,197	1,811	20,886
Chatford	1,145	1,318	3,687	3,491	1,775	647	7,178
Chelmsford	3,236	3,746	9,740	9,839	4,768	2,406	19,579
Clavering	456	565	1,270	1,289	976	124	2,559
Dangie	1,181	1,429	3,961	3,475	3,020	603	7,436
Dunmow	1,847	2,466	5,067	5,021	4,782	1,202	10,088
Freſhwell	946	1,084	2,658	2,688	1,304	399	5,346
Harlow	1,160	1,325	3,336	3,198	1,527	529	6,534
Hinckford	5,510	6,591	14,742	16,043	7,865	5,489	30,785
Lexden	2 856	3,327	7,808	8,190	4,069	1,242	15,998
Ongar	1,612	2,059	5,156	5,126	2,965	671	10,282
Rochford	1,433	1,718	4,950	4,320	3,375	757	9,270
Tendring	2,221	2,964	7,527	7,476	11,811	2,430	15,003
Thurſtable	623	818	2,028	1,923	1,217	381	3,951
Uttlesford	1,682	2,125	4,840	5,003	3,113	662	9,843
Waltham	1,091	1,255	3,087	3,196	1,010	748	6,283
Winſtree	504	609	1,694	1,429	731	134	3,123
Witham	1,604	1,763	4,185	4,353	2,058	815	8,538
TOWN OF							
Colcheſter	1,959	2,829	5,012	6,508	741	2,154	11,520
Harwich	487	661	1,090	1,671	105	322	2,761
Malden	439	513	1.141	1,217	126	309	2,358
Saffron Walden	657	688	1,491	1,690	456	367	3,181
LIBERTY OF							
Havering	806	890	2,223	2,475	838	587	4,698
	38,371	46,784	111,356	115,081	65,174	25,283	226,437

For the Monthly Magazine.

CANTABRIGIANA.

NO. CXLI.—BOND *of* UNION *between* KING'S-COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE, *and* WILLIAM OF WICKHAM'S, OXFORD.

THE following is a Bond of Union formed between King's College, Cambridge, and Eton School, founded by King Henry VI. on one ſide; and William of Wickham's, Oxford, and Winchester College, founded by William of Wickham, Biſhop of Winchester, on the other.

We copy it, as being a ſingularity, from a MS. Account of the foundation and laws of Eton School, in the Britiſh Muſeum.

" Concordia amicabilis ſive Compoſitio Collegiorum Regalium Cantabrigiæ & Etonæ, & Wicchamicorum, Oxon, et prope Wint n. Jul. 1ma, A. D. M.CCCC.LXIV."

[After particulariſing the joint intereſt which they are to take in lawſuits, &c. it goes on thus:]

" Promittimus inſuper nos præpoſiti, cuſtodes, ſocii, ac ſcholares omnes et ſinguli collegiorum prædictorum, et ad hoc nos et ſucceſſores noſtros quoſcunque efficaciter obligamus, quod conſilia, favores, et auxilia hujusmodi, ſicut et prout, ac quoties opus fuerit, & ſuper his, ſeu ad ea congrui requiſiti fuerimus, ſeu requiſiti fuerint, alterutrim impendemus, et impendent

impendent, ad quod nos invicem præſentis noſtri conſenſus et promiſſi vigore, ac in virtute ſacramenti, per ſingulos noſtrum dictis collegiis ſeu eorum alicui ſingulariter præſtiti, ſeu præſtandi, volumus nos arctius teneri; ut ſic dicta collegia mutua ſe gaudeant defenſione munita, quæ in nomine conformitas et (annuente Domino) mutuæ ac perpetuæ charitatis, integritas decorabunt; nolentes, quod aliquis de collegiis ſupradictis prætextu alicujus laboris ſeu favoris impenſi, in caſibus hujuſmodi, quicquam præter expenſas rationabiles ac neceſſarias exigat quoviſmodo."

CXLII.—MR. CRADOC'S EURIPIDES.

Mr. Cradoc, formerly of Emanuel, and now of Gumly-hall, in Leiceſterſhire, a gentleman of much claſſical taſte, and who poſſeſſes a very curious and valuable library, has John Milton's copy of Euripides. Milton, though in ſome reſpects an undutiful ſon, is ſtill a favourite with *alma mater*, (as froward children are ſometimes darlings with fond mothers;) and Euripides is known to have been the favourite Greek bard of Milton: a ſhort account, therefore, of this literary curioſity will not be out of place. We acknowledge our obligations to Mr. Cradoc for his condeſcenſion in indulging us with the peruſal of theſe volumes.

The edition is that of Paulus Stephanus, in two volumes, printed in 1602, containing the old Scholia, and the comments of more modern critics. Prefixed to it, in Milton's handwriting, is "John Milton, pre. 12s. 6d. 1634;" and in the hand-writing of Dr. Birch, whoſe property it was before it came into the hands of the preſent poſſeſſor, a ſhort account, intimating that it had formerly been Dr. Hare's.

This, at leaſt, may be collected from theſe volumes, that Milton had read his author throughout, text, notes, and comments, with great attention and much critical ſkill; the margin being marked with amendments of the text, improvements of the Latin tranſlation, and ſome corrections more immediately in reference to the metre. The notes, indeed, are not very numerous, but are of ſufficient conſequence to give a character to the volumes, and to have juſtified Joſhua Barnes, who had peruſed them, in reckoning Milton among the critics to whom his edition is indebted. It may be, therefore, thought by ſome, that Dr. Johnſon, who had juſt ſeen them, ſpoke not ſufficiently like a critic in ſaying "The margin is ſometimes noted, but I found nothing remarkable,"

Joſhua Barnes, when he adopts Milton's readings or notes, generally acknowledges them; but one or two remarkably good readings have been adopted, unacknowledged by that editor, as hath been noticed by Mr. Joddrell, and pointed out to us by a learned perſon particularly converſant in Euripides.

The notes are in Milton's hand-writing, (with the exception of two or three, which ſeem in another hand, and to have been written ſince the time of Milton.) There are alſo various marks, deſigned to point out ſtriking paſſages, probably for imitation.

CXLIII.—TRANSLATION *of a* LATIN ODE *of* GRAY'S.

We have few more pleaſing and elegant works than Maſon's Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Gray. The following Latin lines are extracted from it, for the ſake of accompanying them with an original tranſlation; which, though far inferior to the Latin, may, probably, be read with indulgence, though not with approbation, by the Engliſh reader. The merit of this elegant ode conſiſts in its calm ſerioufneſs, and in its adaptation to the hiſtory, as well as ſcenery, of the place.* The long parentheſis, however, in a larger poem, would have been no beauty, and in ſo ſmall a one is a blemiſh. This blemiſh we have guarded againſt in the tranſlation.

Oh! tu, ſeveri Religio loci,
Quocunque gaudes nomine (non leve
  Nativa nam certe fluenta
    Numen habet, veteresq: ſylvas;

Præſentiorem et conſpicimus Deum
Per invias rupes, fera per juga,
  Clivoſq: præruptos, ſonantes
    Inter aquas, nemorumq: noctem;

Quam ſi repoſtus ſub trabe citrea
Fulgeret auro, et Phidiacâ manu)
  Salve vocanti rite, feſſo et
    Da placidam juveni quietem.

Quod ſi invidendis ſedibus, et frui
Fortuna ſacrâ lege ſilentii
  Vetat volentem, me reſorbens
    In medios violenta fluctus,

Saltem remoto des, pater, angulo
Horas ſenectæ ducere liberas,
  Tutumq: vulgari tumultu
    Surripias hominumq: curis.

Tranſlation:

Thou Genius of this awful place,
  —Whate'er, unknown to me, thy name—
Thee 'mid thy native ſtreams I trace,
  Thee do theſe ancient woods proclaim!

* La Grande Chartreuſe.

Ah!

Ah! more I feel thy influence round,
'Mid pathleſs rocks, and mountains rude,
And all yon deep opake of wood,
And falling waters' ſolemn ſound,
Than if enſhrin'd aloft I ſaw thee ſtand,
Glittering in robes of gold, and ſhap'd by Phidias' hand.

Oh! might my prayer be heard! might I,
Faint ev'n in youth, here fix my ſeat!
But, if too cruel Fate deny,
In ſcenes ſo bleſt, a ſoft retreat;
If ſtill ingulpht in life's rude wave,
Its boiſterings I muſt vainly brave,
Oh! might I find in peaceful age
Some corner for a hermitage:
There ſteal from human cares and vulgar ſtrife!
In freedom there enjoy the waning hour of life.

CXLIV.—TRIPOS POEM *on* MAPS.

In our laſt number we noticed the picture-gallery in Emanuel College. It would occupy too much room, and encroach too much on the original plan of this work, to notice all the portraits at Cambridge. The following, however, ſhall be mentioned, as well on account of the originality of the ſubject, as the lines of the tripos poem with which it ſhall be accompanied.

Over the ſtair-caſe, near the entrance of the public library, is a fine full-length portrait by Reinagle. The ſubject is the late Mr. John Nicholſon, commonly called Maps,* and well known in his day for keeping a uſeful circulating library. He was further uſeful in the Univerſity, by furniſhing, for a ſuitable reward, lame poets with verſes, lame orators with declamations, and lame preachers with ſermons: theſe he uſed to ſell to academics, who had more money than wit, having firſt purchaſed them of others, who had more wit than money.

Ah! potius tribuens tua, Maps, munuſcula, ſummus
Prodeat orator Cicerone diſertior ipſo.

The tripos is a paper containing the names of the principal graduates of the year. It alſo contains two copies of verſes, written by two of the under-graduates, who are appointed to that employment by the Proctors. The following are extracted from one of theſe poems, the ſubject of which is this Maps: the whole of the poem is very characteriſtic of the man, as the following extract is of the portrait, except that in the latter Maps is repreſented with the books in his hands:

Et quamvis humeris graviter tibi Muſa, matheſis
Incumbant, Sophiæq: omni farragine preſſus
Incedas, et feſſa labat ſub pondere cervix,
Frons tua læta tamen, mira eſt tibi gratia riſus.
Et veluti quondam ſylvas Rhodopeius Orpheus
Immiteſq: tigres et ſaxa ſequentia duxit,
Vox tua ſi noſtras veniat fortaſſe per aures,
Te ſubito petimus properi, oblituſq: laborum
Quiſq: tibi ſua ſacra refert et numen adorat.

Tho' on thy ſhoulders preſs the heavenly Muſe,
And Mathematics, and the pondrous load
Of every ſcience, till thy weary neck
Almoſt ſuccumbs, ſtill chearful is thy face,
Still in thy ſmile a grace. As Orpheus once
Led woods, and tigers, and obſequious ſtones;
So let thy cheering voice but reach our ears,
We run to greet you, and our toils forget,
Eager to bleſs, as due, thy ſacred powers.

One ſingular circumſtance attending Maps's employment in the Univerſity was this; the gownſmen and he lived in the exerciſe of conſtant depredations on each other. The fact ſeems to be, that the former began firſt to crib the books of the latter, and the latter was, therefore, compelled to make repriſals, or, otherwiſe, he muſt at length have had an empty ſhop.—Maps's tricks came under the act of *ſe defendendo*; ſo that, though the gownſmen were often obliged to watch him like a ſharper, ſtill he was allowed, by general conſent, to have deſerved the character of an honeſt man.

NO. CXLV.—EXTRACT *from* MR. THOMAS BAKER'S MS. HISTORY *of* ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, *in the* BRITISH MUSEUM.

In the laſt month's Magazine was inſerted a letter of the late ingenious Mr. Peter Whalley, Editor of Ben Jonſon's Works, to Dr. Rawlinſon, the antiquary. The following extract, from Baker, at once completes his narrative, and rectifies a common miſtake about the ROUND CHURCH in Cambridge.

"In his time, Hugh Balſham's, or Hugh Norwold's, (for it was done with the conſent of Hugh, biſhop of Ely), William Twylet founded a chantry in St. Mary's chapel in St. Sepulchre's church; the duty whereof was to be diſcharged by a brother of St. John's: for the which he gave lands to the houſe in the town and fields of Cambridge. The charter, being without date, was probably given in Hugh Norwold's time, for moſt of the grants or charters, under Hugh Balſham, are dated, whereas the older charters are without date. Whereever we place it, St. Sepulchre's was then a pariſh church; and this falling in the period of time before the Jews were baniſhed Cambridge, (for in a tranſcript of a grant to Will. Twylet from the hoſpital,

* From ſelling maps about the country, his former occupation.

hoſpital, there is mention of a houſe then in poſſeſſion of a Jew; and, about the ſame time, there is an original concerning the ſale of a houſe in that pariſh, belonging to Molley a Jew) gives good ground to believe, that it was not a Jewiſh ſynagogue, as Dr. Caius and others ſuppoſed it to have been. The Jews were baniſhed England, as well as Cambridge, after Hugh Balſham's death, in the 18th of Edward the Firſt. In the 19th of his reign, we find him diſpoſing of ſome of the houſes in the Jewry at Cambridge to Roger Marcount and others. But it is certain, from an inquiſition taken in the third year of this king's reign, that St. Sepulchre's in the Jewry was then a church belonging to the prior and convent of Barnwell, *in proprios uſus*; and yet higher in the laſt year of Henry the Third there is an original grant of a houſe in St. Sepulchre's pariſh to Galfridus de Alderhethe, perpetual vicar of St. Sepulchre's church; ſo that it was then a vicarage, and was, no doubt, a parſonage many years; and in the oldeſt accounts that I have ſeen it is always a church."

NO. CXLVI.—SERIA LUDO.

With ſerious truths we mix a little fun,
And now and then we treat you with a pun.

EPIGRAM *by the late* MR. GILBERT WAKEFIELD.

The following original epigram, by the late Mr. Wakefield, was ſent by him to a friend. The ſubject of it was Mr. Foſter, formerly of Cambridge, who, on account of his rapidity in converſation, in walking, and more particularly in the exerciſe of his profeſſion, was called *the flying barber*. He was a great oddity, and gave birth to many a piece of fun in the univerſity, but was an inoffenſive honeſt man.

Tonſor ego: vultus radendo ſpûmeus albet,
Mappa ſubeſt, ardet culter, et unda tepet.
Quam verſat gladium cito dextra, novacula lævis
Mox tua tam celeri ſtrinxerit ora meus.
Cedite, Romani Tonſores cedite Graii;
Tonſorem regio non habet ulla parem.
Imberbes Grantam, barbati accedite Grantam;
Illa polit mentes, et polit illa genas.

NO. CXLVII.—EPIGRAM ON A SKILFUL PHYSICIAN.

The following is a tranſlation made by an apothecary. The original, in Latin, was by a phyſician. The ſubject was a gentleman, many years ago of Cambridge, a phyſician; and that, as far as we know, was his only fault. For the epigram was written during his life-time, and ſent to him as a piece of fun; at which the phyſician, the ſubject of the banter, laughed heartily himſelf.

Hell, at length, has got hold of that old rogue X.V.
Whom the citizens there are delighted to ſee;
For they think, that ſince he is come there to dwell,
As he ſent them from earth, he will ſend them from hell.

NO. CXLVIII.—MR. COLERIDGE.

The poetical abilities of Mr. Coleridge, formerly of Jeſus College, are well known. He obtained one of the prizes at Cambridge, and but one, for a Greek ode. Being once in company with a perſon who had gained two prizes, the latter carried himſelf with an air of ſuperiority and triumph, and ſeemed to eſtimate his own abilities above Coleridge's, in the ratio of at leaſt two to one. A perſon in company growing, at length, indignant at the vaunting airs of the conceited young fellow, exclaimed, "Why zounds, Sir, a man's leg may as eaſily be too big for the boot, as your's juſt fitted it."

NO. CXLIX.

An Oxford and Cambridge man once met in company, who held different opinions concerning the perſon of Chriſt; one ſuppoſing him to be God, the other to be only a man: of courſe, each thought the other a heretic. The former, with a ſerio-comical air, wrote the two following lines down,* and preſenting them to the latter, aſked him, if he knew to whom they were applicable.

Tu Judæ ſimilis Dominumq: Deumq: negaſti;
Diſſimilis Judas eſt tibi—pœnituit.

Engliſhed.

You, Judas like, your Lord and God denied;
Judas, unlike to you, repentant ſigh'd.

The latter inſtantly wrote down on the ſame piece of paper the following lines, and preſented them with the ſame ſerio-comical air as the other had done, meaning to lay the whole emphaſis on the word TU.

Tu ſimul et ſimilis Judæ, Tu diſſimiliſque;
Judæ iterum ſimilis ſis, laqueumque petas.

Engliſhed.

You are like Judas, and, unlike that elf,
Once more like Judas be, and hang yourſelf.

* The two firſt lines, however, had been written on a different perſon ſome time before.

NO. CL.—LINES *for a* LADY'S POCKET-BOOK, *by* CHRISTOPHER SMART, *formerly of* PEMBROKE HALL.*

Of all returns in man's device
'Tis gratitude that makes the price,
And what ſincerity deſigns
Is richer than Peruvian mines.
Thus eſtimate the heart's intent,
In what the faithful hands preſent.
This volume ſoon ſhall worth derive
From what your induſtry ſhall hive,
And then in every line produce
The tale of induſtry and uſe.
Here, too, let your appointments be,
And ſet down many a day for me;
Oh! may the year we now renew
Be ſtor'd with happineſs for you;
With all the wealth your friends would chooſe,
And all the praiſe which you refuſe;
With love, ſweet inmate of the breaſt,
And meekneſs bowing to be bleſt.

We have already had occcaſion to mention Smart as having obtained the Seatonian prize five times; that is, every time he offered himſelf a candidate: indeed, he always thought himſelf certain of ſucceſs, and uſed to call the Seatonian prize his Kiſlingbury eſtate. The prize, as every body knows, is paid from the rents of Mr. Seaton's eſtate at Kiſlingbury, which are forty pounds per annum.

NO. CLI.—*Audi alteram partem.*

What is ſauce for the gooſe is ſauce for the gander.

The falſehood of Mr. Cole's ſtatements relative to Mr. Robinſon we ſhewed in our laſt number. It is, therefore, kind in N. N. to come to the Cardinal's aſſiſtance, though unfortunately he renders him no ſervice, N. N.'s aſſertion in the laſt number of the Monthly Magazine, being equally untrue as Cole's; and thus

Their arguments together tend
Againſt the cauſe they would defend.
Swift.

N. N., in ſtating the violence of Robinſon againſt King James, aſſerts, that, in his Syllabus of Lectures on Non-conformity, he gives into the monſtrous opinion, that James was acceſſary to the death of his own ſon. Henry was ſaid to be an amiable youth, and highly to diſapprove the conduct of his father; and that there was ſuch a report propagated, on his ſudden death, may be ſeen in Hume; and that Lord Orford believed it (as aſſerted by N. N.) may be true. But we ſolicit N. N. to refer to the Syllabus alluded to, and he will there find, that he has led the readers of this Magazine into a miſtake in regard to Robinſon. Speaking of James, indeed, he ſays, "The tyrant was ſuppoſed to be poiſoned;" but this is a different thing from ſaying he poiſoned his own ſon; the moſt diſtant hint at ſuch a dreadful crime not being once made. Robinſon was too cautious, and, we apprehend, too well informed on the ſubject. It is as creditable in N. N. to ſet right a miſrepreſentation, as it is diſhonourable to propagate one; and *moderate* men's *miſtakes* may be as injurious as the "lies of either Whigs or Tories." We take the liberty of requeſting N. N. to read Robinſon's book with his ſpectacles on, or not to quote from memory, where an attack is intended.

In cloſing, we remark, that Cole's intimation that Robinſon had not read King James's Works was equally inaccurate as his other aſſertions; as thoſe who are acquainted with his works, and King James's, might have ſhewn him. The fact is, Robinſon read King James's betters for ſerious purpoſes, and King James to make fun of. And thus every particle advanced by Cole and N. N about Robinſon is inaccurate.

NO. CLII.—TIT FOR TAT.

A gownſman ſaying once in company with Robinſon, that he had juſt been to hear a certain clergyman—the moſt admired preacher in the univerſity—and launching out enthuſiaſtically in his praiſe; "Ah! (ſaid Robinſon dryly) the gentleman ſprung from a diſſenting family: (which was the fact.) The fag-end of a Diſſenter makes a rare churchman." The word *fag-end* reminded the gownſman of a very appoſite paſſage ſomewhere, on the origin of the band, which is ſometimes ſeen ſtuck on the black coat of a Diſſenting miniſter. The paſſage nearly amounts to this, that when the Old Whore* left our country, ſhe was obliged to pack up her ornaments and trinkets in haſte, and ran away with only her ſmock on.

* This trifle of Mr. Smart's we have been favoured with by his daughter, Mrs. Lenoir; we have taken ſome liberty with the two laſt lines. Mrs. Lenoir has alſo communicated ſome poetical pieces of her own to the Monthly Magazine, and has given ſome very pleaſing ſpecimens of her poetical abilities in her novel lately publiſhed, entitled Village Anecdotes.

* In alluſion to a paſſage in the Revelations, which the Proteſtants have applied to the church of Rome.

up

All parties purſued her and ſpoiled her of ſomething; but that ſome of the Diſſenters could but juſt get within reach of the part, *a parte poſt*, and only ſeized enough of the rag to make a band of. Such, they ſay, is the origin of the Diſſenter's band. E. R.

ERRATA in our laſt:—For *diabolico*, read *diabolicæ*. For the laſt *Euripides*, read *Demoſthenes*.

For the Monthly Magazine.

A TOUR *in* DENMARK, *by* PROFESSOR OLIVARIUS, *of* KIEL *in* HOLSTEIN.

(From Le Nord Literaire, &c.)

THIS Tour was performed by *M. Kuttner*, whoſe Letters upon Iceland are in high eſtimation, and who has lately publiſhed a Tour in Germany, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, and a part of Italy, made in the year 1797, and publiſhed in the German language in 1801. This enlightened and judicious traveller, according to profeſſor Olivarius, ſeems never to loſe England out of ſight, which he knows almoſt as well as his native country, Germany; and to which, ſays the profeſſor, he appears to refer every thing, as to a ſort of ſtandard; but, he adds, "we ſhall, agreeably to our plan, ſometimes take the liberty to rectify our guide, and almoſt every where intermingle our own reflections with his."

The author, on his arrival at Kiel, proceeds to viſit the famous canal, which unites the Baltic and the North Sea, and which becomes more and more frequented every day; and will be more eſpecially ſo, in the time of a maritime war. This canal communicates immediately with the Baltic on the Eaſt ſide, and with the Eyder, on the Weſt ſide, by means of ſix ſluices of equal magnitude.— Our traveller inſpected the ſluice of Knop, and expreſſes his doubts whether he has ſeen any thing in England, or even in Holland, more handſome, more commodious, and better conſtructed than this ſluice. He ſaw a large veſſel paſs through, the expediting of which was performed with equal eaſe and celerity; and it only took up about half an hour to work the veſſel into the lower part of the canal. It is this canal with the Eyder, which ſeparates Sleſwick, a Daniſh duchy, from Holſtein, a duchy of the Empire, as is indicated by an inſcription to be read on that gate of the town of Rendſburg, by which we quit the limits of the Empire: *Eidora, Romani terminus Imperii.*

On the way to Knop, we diſcover the Chateau of the Count de *Baudſſin*, ſituated on the banks of the canal, decorated with a fine garden, part of which is in the Engliſh ſtyle, and ſurrounded by a vaſt park. This ſtructure, is, unqueſtionably, one of the moſt magnificent poſſeſſed by any lord in the ſtates of Denmark; the architecture is in a good ſtyle.

"I cannot diſcover the cauſe," ſays M. Kuttner, "whence proceeds that ſmiling and agreeable air which the environs of this ſluice of Knop, diffuſe; but its refreſhing aſpect, the elegance of its conſtruction, the care, the extream neatneſs with which the buſineſs of it is conducted, all this joined to the beauty of the circumjacent places, which, doubtleſs, contribute ſomething to the general effect, throw into the landſcape at large an inexpreſſible chaſm. In other reſpects the canal has nothing very extraordinary in itſelf; and the way, or paths that border upon it, are not to be compared with thoſe of the ſame kind that I have ſeen in England."

It muſt, however, be confeſſed, that it would be difficult to find, any where, a more diverſified and more agreeable promenade than that which ſtretches along the canal from Knop, to its efflux into the Baltic, for the ſpace of about a ſmall league: ſea and rivers, barks and veſſels, woods and meadows, corn-fields, and gardens, a chateau, magazines, cottages, &c. &c. form a complete aſſemblage, to charm the perſpective, and to feaſt the eyes.

Eckenforde is the firſt town of Sleſwick that we meet with, after quitting the Empire on the ſide of Kiel, from which it is diſtant about three miles and a quarter. The *coup d' œil* which this little town preſents to the traveller, who, at the extremity of a large and fine foreſt, from the height of a mountain, diſcovers, all at once, its walls waſhed by the waters of the ſea, is truly ſtriking. Its commerce does not anſwer to the beauty of its ſituation; it is inconſiderable; veſſels of a certain ſize are notwithſtanding built here, but it is moſtly to ſell them in other ports, where they are ſometimes employed in the navigation of the Antilles.

The ſecond town of the Duchy, about three miles and a quarter from the former, is the capital of it, and bears its name. Sleſwick is a very agreeable city, and of ſuch a conſtruction as the author has ſeldom ſeen elſewhere. One might

ſuppoſe it a capital of ſome democratical canton of Switzerland. In ſome parts you would doubt whether you were within the precincts of a town; hardly any thing being to be ſeen but rural groupes, lands and orchards adjoining, or ſeparated, it may be, by an alley, which contains only buildings, on one ſide, and on the other, ruſtic objects ſo interſperſed, that we can no longer diſcern buildings. This capital, however, contains one very long ſtreet, which compoſes almoſt the whole town; but in this very ſtreet many houſes are compleatly ſeparated from the others, and have no other limits but a court and a garden. Theſe houſes have, at the ſame time, a very rural aſpect; moſt of them are very ſmall, and have but one ſtory—and ſometimes they conſiſt of only a ground floor. The greater part are built of wood and of bricks, which does not prevent the effect from being very chearful and gay; this reſults from the neatneſs of the inhabitants, and the cuſtom they have of painting them. The glaſs windows are ſo neat, ſo well poliſhed and ſo tranſparent, that the author tells us he fancied himſelf, all on a ſudden, tranſported, ſometimes into England, and ſometimes into Holland.

Sleſwick extends in length at leaſt half a mile; but, after what has been ſaid of it, it may be readily conceived that its population cannot be conſiderable. In the winter ſeaſon here is a concourſe of the nobleſſe—and it fares the better for being the reſidence of Prince Charles of Heſſe, in his quality of Stadtholder of the Duchies of Holſtein and of Sleſwick. Here is a tolerable ſort of theatre, but very little commerce. The cathedral church (where, by parentheſis, the fair is held, as is practiſed in certain cities of Germany) is one of thoſe Gothic buildings remarkable for their antiquity, and for conveying an impreſſion of the taſte of paſt ages. We ſee here an immenſe number of figures in wood, repreſenting entire hiſtories of the bible, and which are decorated with a rich gilding. In ſuch a multitude, however, we can diſtinguiſh ſome figures tolerably well deſigned and ſculptured. The caſtle of Gottorp, inhabited by the Governor or Stadtholder, is not far from the city, here you enjoy a fine proſpect. On gala days there are often more than one hundred perſons who go to court.

Flenſburg, ſituated about four miles from Sleſwick, is the moſt commercial and important city of the Duchy, and even of the whole Daniſh monarchy, next to Copenhagen and Altona; it is pretty large and well-peopled. The ſtreets are crowded with paſſengers, and every thing here denotes the appearance of activity and induſtry. In order to judge of its extent and the beauty of its ſituation, it would be adviſeable to take the proſpect of it on the ſide of Apenrade, at the deſcent of the hill. It is, in fact, a delightful *coup d' œil*. Flenſburg, like Sleſwick, chiefly conſiſts of a long ſtreet, but with houſes peculiarly neat; and poſſeſſing a charm ſcarcely to be eſtimated, which is that their gardens are encompaſſed by a great walk or alley which terminates in, and leads to, the port or harbour. Here, in the middle of his garden, the merchant may walk, extending his views to the harbour, the bay, the hills of the oppoſite ſhore—and, what intereſts him the moſt, he may recognize his own veſſels, in a manner, before his own doors. The harbour is good, ſecure, and commodious, and moſt commonly filled with veſſels. If the inhabitants are richer at Flenſburg than in many other commercial cities, it is chiefly becauſe here they poſſeſs the art of uniting economy with induſtry;—they come pretty near the Hollanders in this reſpect, as, likewiſe, in many others.

Our traveller here makes a little excurſion to viſit the iſle of Alſen, poſſeſſed by the Prince d'Auguſtenburg, brother in law of the Prince Royal, and his uſual reſidence in the ſummer ſeaſon. This excurſion proved to be one of the moſt agreeable imaginable, owing to the fertility and induſtrious cultivation of the country which he traverſed, and which, he ſays, greatly reſembles Ireland in the goodneſs of the roads or ways, the variety of proſpects which it affords, and laſtly, for the neatneſs which reigns throughout the houſes, and breathes the air of eaſy contented circumſtances. We obſerve here, two chateaux of the prince, and the little town of Sonderburg, whoſe trade is not very conſiderable.

After this agreeable excurſion, we ſpeedily fall again into the high road, and arrive at Apenrade, a ſmall, pretty town, very populous, and containing inhabitants in eaſy circumſtances. As in general the towns of Sleſwick may be aſſimilitated to thoſe of Holland, the reſemblance here appears moſt conſpicuouſly ſtriking. The houſes, chiefly remarkable for their neatneſs, are of no great height, are commodiouſly laid out, often painted, and ſeldom

ſeldom conſiſt of above a ground floor. Flower-pots are diſplayed before the windows, and the luſtre of metal and other furniture every where dazzles you in the houſes and apartments. The harbour is tolerably frequented; but the inhabitants are only proprietors of veſſels, which they lend out on freight to foreigners, and generally to make long voyages.

(To be continued.)

For the Monthly Magazine,

HALF-YEARLY RETROSPECT *of* AMERICAN LITERATURE, *communicated from* PHILADELPHIA.*

POLITICS.

THE wide ocean which ſeparates America from Europe, renders the political condition of the United States, at preſent, a ſubject, comparatively, of trivial intereſt. The form of government adopted by this riſing Republic, the pacific policy which diſtinguiſhes the adminiſtration, the ſcantineſs of national wealth, and the univerſal occupation of the people in the purſuits of induſtry and the means of improving their private circumſtances, do not admit of engaging, without evident neceſſity, in the *imperial game of war*, which ſo greatly agitates and engroſſes the minds of men in the Old World. This habit of ſtill life, of peaceful and unoſtentatious employment in cultivating the arts of national felicity, will probably appear in the eyes of Europeans to conſtitute a ſort of inſignificance in the political world, which a moderate ſhare of ſpirit, according to the prevalent way of thinking, ſhould induce every nation to conſider as one of the moſt ſerious evils.

The progreſs of the American States towards importance and influence in the ſcale of nations will probably be ſlow, but not on that account leſs ſure or ſteady. The foundation on which they riſe is ſo broad, the materials of the ſuperſtructure they are rearing ſo ſolid and durable, that nothing but prudence and perſeverance is neceſſary to complete the work. If their preſent career ſhould prove ſucceſsful, nations will not be wanting which will be diſpoſed to follow them, by treading in the ſame ſteps; but if otherwiſe, the cauſe of Republican government will be driven from the earth, and the moſt undaunted theoriſt will ſhrink from a repetition of the experiment.

The period at which the United States will be conſidered as an important power by the governments of Europe, is likely to be much accelerated by the late ceſſion of Louiſiana. The mere extenſion of territory, though very great, compriſes but a ſmall part of the advantages which will probably reſult from this ſplendid acquiſition. By gaining full command of the Miſſiſſippi, the country lying to the eaſt of it will ſpeedily diſcloſe a multitude of reſources which muſt have remained hidden and unemployed as long as the lower banks of that river were held in the poſſeſſion of a foreign power.

The ſtruggles of party in the United States have preſented a curious ſpectacle ever ſince the ceſſion of Louiſiana became publicly known. It will be recollected how highly the importance and reſources of that province were eſtimated by the oppoſition during all the time that the French were ſuppoſed to intend taking it into poſſeſſion. The valley of the Miſſiſſippi was aſſerted to rival the Delta of Egypt; and the whole province, taken together, to offer inducements for colonizing which were no where elſe to be found. The deliciouſneſs of the climate, and the fertility of the ſoil were pourtrayed in the higheſt colours of fancy. The purchaſe of New Orleans, or of any part of the adjacent country, was repreſented as one of the wildeſt projects ever contrived to inſult the underſtanding of the public. But no ſooner was the treaty of ceſſion made known, and with it the terms of purchaſe, than the province was pronounced a tract of wild lands, worthleſs for the preſent, and in its future ſettlement and population likely to become injurious to the Union. The oppoſition to the treaty at every ſtage of its progreſs, the ſyſtematic efforts to decry the value of the acquiſition, and the pretended apprehenſions of war with Spain, eſpecially when contraſted with the former declarations of the party, afford a lamentable inſtance of the inconſiſtency and prejudices which political colliſions will ſometimes exhibit under the maſk of patriotiſm.

The transfer of Louiſiana to the United States, as might have been expected, produced a great deal of ſpeculation, diſcuſſion and controverſy. The moſt of this was carried on in the newſpapers, and, of conſequence, was of too fugitive a kind to be recalled to memory. Many publications, however, on this ſubject, appeared in the form of pamphlets, and deſerve

* This was not received in time for the Supplement, but we hope to experience no diſappointment in future.

deſerve to be more particularly mentioned.

"An addreſs to the Government of the United States on the ceſſion of Louiſiana," from an anonymous pen, was deſigned to aſſemble, in a condenſed point of view, the leading advantages likely to accrue to the Union from that ſeaſonable and fortunate negociation.

"Reflections on the ceſſion of Louiſiana to the United States," by Sylveſtris, is an intereſting pamphlet on the ſame ſubject, in which the ingenious author propoſes ſeveral plans for diſpoſing of parts of that immenſe province, ſo as to accommodate the Indian tribes now inhabiting different portions of the territory lying within the preſent limits of the United States, and for other purpoſes.

In order, as far as poſſible, to gratify the curioſity of the public, and to appriſe them of the importance of the acquiſition; the Government of the United States have lately publiſhed "An account of Louiſiana, being an abſtract of documents in the offices of the Departments of State, and of the Treaſury." In this, an account is given of the boundaries of the province, (as far as they are yet known) of the diſtricts into which it has been divided, of the inhabitants and their origin, of the city of New Orleans, of the Miſſiſſippi, the Miſſouri and other principal rivers, of the amount of population, and of the militia, of fortifications, of the Indian tribes, of the titles by which lands are held, of the laws and courts of juſtice, of crimes and puniſhments, of the ſtate of learning, of eccleſiaſtical affairs, of taxes and duties, of the public expenditure and debt, of imports and exports, of agriculture and manufactures, of navigation employed in the trade of the province, &c.

"The Report to the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States on the ſtate of the finances of the United States," by Mr. Gallatin, the Secretary of the Treaſury, is remarkable for its conciſe and perſpicuous exhibition of the ſubject, as well as for the pleaſing ſtatement it affords of the ſteady augmentation of the public revenues, and the uninterrupted progreſs of the plan for the extinguiſhment of the whole of the public debt.

The anonymous author of "An Addreſs on the paſt, preſent and eventual Relations of the United States to France," depicts in lively colours the importance of the aſſiſtance yielded by France to America during the war of the Revolution, the warmth and ſincerity of the attachment which this liberal aſſiſtance inſpired, the events which cauſed the extinguiſhment of this partiality, the dangers which await all civilized nations from the power of the preſent military deſpotiſm in France, and the neceſſity of combining to oppoſe it.

LAW.

"An Inquiry into the Law Merchant of the United States; or Lex Mercatoria Americana," in two volumes, by Mr. Caines, is deſigned to exhibit a digeſt of whatever is found in the United States belonging to this ſubject. There is no doubt that ſuch a work, ably and carefully executed, would be extremely uſeful; but the preſent ſeems to have been undertaken and finiſhed in too much hurry, and to want that labour and reſearch neceſſary to render it materially ſuperior to preceding performances of a ſimilar kind.

"The Reports of Caſes adjudged in the Supreme Court of the State of New York," by the ſame author, afford a commendable example of the attention and diligence which ought to characterize publications of this kind, which are far too much neglected in the American Courts.

The Author of "Judicial Opinions delivered in the Mayor's Court of the city of New York," has rendered an acceptable ſervice to the public, and exhibited a ſpecimen of a work which certainly ought to be hereafter continued.

Such as are engaged in the practice of the Law will find advantages from a work entitled "American Precedents of Declarations, collected chiefly from manuſcripts of accompliſhed Pleaders; digeſted and arranged under diſtinct titles and diviſions; and adapted to the moſt modern practice; with a prefixed digeſt of Rules and Caſes concerning Declarations."

Judge TUCKER, Profeſſor of Law in the Univerſity of William and Mary, and one of the Judges of the General Court in the State of Virginia, has lately publiſhed in five volumes an American edition of "Blackſtone's Commentaries, with notes and references to the Conſtitution and Laws of the Federal Government of the United States, and the Commonwealth of Virginia." This work contains ſhort tracts upon ſuch ſubjects as appeared to require additional illuſtration in order to form a correct view of the laws of Virginia, as a member of the Federal Union. The notes to this edition amount to upwards of fifteen hundred,

dred, all of which will be found convenient and uſeful to an American Student. The plan is ſo judicious, and the evidences of care and attention throughout the whole performance ſo ſtriking, that we are perſuaded this work will obtain a very general circulation.

THEOLOGY.

The venerable Dr. PRIESTLEY, whoſe attention ſeems now to be more than ever devoted to theological ſubjects, in his publication entitled "Socrates and Jeſus compared," avails himſelf of the character of that illuſtrious pagan, to exhibit to the view of unbelievers, the manifeſt ſuperiority, in all important points, of the founder of Chriſtianity. While he takes notice of the polytheiſm and idolatry of Socrates, the erroneouſneſs of his opinions reſpecting the gods and their providence, the imperfection of his ideas concerning piety and virtue in general, and his ignorance of a future ſtate, he does full juſtice to the excellence of his moral character, and to his exertions and uſefulneſs as a teacher. In this compariſon between Socrates and Jeſus, Dr. PRIESTLEY, in almoſt every particular, finds occaſion to demonſtrate the unrivalled excellence of the latter; eſpecially in regard to the dignity and authority with which he reproved vice, and inculcated virtue, and to the clearneſs, ſeriouſneſs, weight and importance of his precepts. And though a Trinitarian can never approve opinions which diveſt Chriſt of his deity, he will find many things in this performance, which, in other reſpects, perfectly accord with his belief.

It was not to be expected in the United States, where Unitarianiſm has gained ſo little ground, that theſe opinions of Dr. PRIESTLEY would make a favourable impreſſion. Accordingly he ſoon found an anſwer to his publication in the Rev. Mr. LINN's "Letter," in which the propriety of the compariſon between Chriſt and Socrates, as teachers of truth and as moral characters, is combated with much force and ſpirit. This performance diſplays a conſiderable portion of reſearch, ingenuity and argumentative acuteneſs; and, while it firmly maintains the doctrines embraced by the author, is by no means deficient in a proper degree of reſpect and deference for his opponent.

Dr. PRIESTLEY's "Letter to Mr. LINN," in defence of his Compariſon of Socrates and Jeſus, ſoon afterwards made its appearance. In this, he endeavours to rectify what he conſiders as a miſconception in Mr. LINN, of the true object of his firſt pamphlet; he vindicates the moral character of Socrates from ſome imputations which Mr. LINN had thrown upon it; he rejects the principles on which his opponent had undertaken to judge of the merits of Socrates; and, in ſtrong terms, bears his teſtimony againſt the doctrines of the divinity and atonement of Chriſt.

This controverſy did not ſtop here. Mr. LINN's ſecond "Letter to Dr. PRIESTLEY," in anſwer to his Letter written in defence of his Pamphlet, goes more fully into the ſubject, and extends to 144 pages. The principal part of it is devoted to paſſing over a ſecond time the former ground, and to recalling the attention of his opponent to many objects not before ſatisfactorily treated. In an appendix Mr. LINN enters briefly into the argument, which Dr. PRIESTLEY had previouſly begun, concerning the divinity and atonement of Chriſt, in which he endeavours to ſupport the doctrines on theſe ſubjects which are called orthodox. In this performance, as in the former, Mr. LINN has acquitted himſelf in a manner which reflects much credit on his diligence and abilities. It required indeed ſome intrepidity in ſo young a man to enter the liſts with ſo experienced, ſo learned, and ſo expert a controverſialiſt as Dr. PRIESTLEY, who, at the age of more than three-ſcore and ten, ſeems to retain all the vigour of his faculties, and all his wonted ardour in the defence of his opinions. But amidſt all the praiſe which we think is juſtly due to Mr. LINN in conducting this argument, we are compelled to remark ſome inſtances of diſreſpect and incivility to his venerable opponent, which we obſerved with much regret. To ſee a candidate for public attention commencing his career by a violation of courteſy towards ſo illuſtrious a veteran in ſcience and literature, has rather an ungracious appearance.

Mr. DOBSON, of Philadelphia, has lately publiſhed a continuation of his "Letters on the exiſtence and character of the Deity, and the moral ſtate of man." In this, as in the former part of the work, we notice many ſenſible, judicious and weighty obſervations, which ſeem to proceed from a mind of the pureſt intentions, and which are well calculated to make the impreſſions on young readers which were deſigned by the worthy and benevolent author.

Among the ſingle Sermons which have appeared within the period of this retroſpect, and which are entitled to ſome attention,

attention, it is proper to mention the Rev. Mr. HOLLOCK's Sermon, preached before the General Aſſembly of the Preſbyterian Church in the United States of America. This diſcourſe is deduced from John iii. 30: *He muſt increaſe*; and affords a very impreſſive ſpecimen of the eloquence of the author, who is juſtly conſidered as one of the moſt eminent among the young preachers in the United States.

The Rev. Mr. EMERSON's Sermon on the death of Mrs. Elizabeth Bowdoin, of Boſton, poſſeſſes the appropriate qualities for occaſions ſuch as that on which it was delivered; and though it cannot lay claim to any high degree of diſtinction, it may be properly pronounced a neat and correct piece of compoſition.

The Rev. ALEXANDER MC'LEOD's Sermon on the Kingly Character and Office of Chriſt, indicates ſerioufneſs, piety, and a mind well ſtored with knowledge. But the author, who is miniſter of the Reformed Scots Church in New York, diſcloſes too many of the narrow and prejudiced opinions of the communion to which he belongs.

"A Sermon preached at the Annual Election at Hartford, in the State of Connecticut, by MATTHIAS BURNETT, D. D. Paſtor of a Church at Norwalk," contains much of the political matter which is to be expected on ſuch occaſions from one of a body of clergy who are extremely addicted to the carrying of the feelings of party-politics into the pulpit. It muſt be ſaid, however, and we think it creditable to Dr. BURNETT, that, unlike too many of his brethren, he is not violent in this diſcourſe.

The Rev. Dr. MORSE's Sermon delivered before the ancient and honourable Artillery Company in Boſton, is chiefly deſigned to exhibit the venerable character of the early ſettlers of New England, the diſtinguiſhed reputation of the ancient Corps which he addreſſed, the dangers of innovation, and the advantages of adhering to the ſteady habits of their anceſtors.

GEOGRAPHY, TOPOGRAPHY, &c.

Few publications have appeared in the United States which will be read with more intereſt by the lovers of American geography than the "Journal of ANDREW ELLICOTT, who acted as Commiſſioner on behalf of the United States, during the years 1796, 1797, 1798, 1799 and 1800, for determining the boundary between the United States and the poſſeſſions of his Catholic Majeſty in America." This Journal contains many intereſting remarks on the ſituation, ſoil, rivers, natural productions, diſeaſes, &c. of the different countries which the author viſited on the Ohio, Miſſiſſippi and Gulf of Mexico. Six maps are attached to it, comprehending the courſe of the Ohio, and of the Miſſiſſippi from the mouth of the Ohio to the Gulf of Mexico, the whole of Weſt Florida and part of Eaſt Florida. An appendix is added, containing all the aſtronomical obſervations made for determining the boundary, with many others, made in different parts of the country, for ſettling the geographical poſitions of ſome important points. Maps, ſketching the boundary line on a large ſcale, are likewiſe added. The author has alſo enriched the work with a great number of meteorological obſervations. The countries explored on this occaſion, and which are here ſo well deſcribed, have lately gained a great acceſſion of intereſt in the public curioſity, by the transfer of Louiſiana to the United States. Few perſons, by their talents, or by the advantages of the ſituation in which they are placed, could poſſeſs better means of examining the territory in queſtion; and it may be confidently aſſerted that the ſtock of uſeful and authentic information concerning it is greatly augmented by the contents of this volume.

A body of intereſting facts concerning the ſouthern and weſtern parts of the United States has been lately acquired by Mr. Cox's "Eſtimate of Commercial Advantages by way of Miſſiſſippi and Mobile rivers to the Weſtern Country." The geographical part of this performance is by far the moſt intereſting. The author is minute in ſtating the diſtances, portages, and prices of conveying the productions of the country, from the Ohio through the Mobile and Miſſiſſippi to the Gulf of Mexico, and *vice verſa*. In purſuing this ſubject, Mr. COX aſſerts that Mobile Bay, which receives the Tombigbee and Alabama rivers, is navigable by means of the former of theſe ſtreams to Lat. 31°. 30′ N. by ſea-veſſels. This is half a degree north of the Florida line; and to this point the tide ebbs and flows. The leading object of this publication is to ſhew that merchandiſe cannot be conveyed from Philadelphia, or any others of the Atlantic ports, by the way of Pittſburg, and down the Ohio, ſo cheaply by a great difference as by the Mobile, &c. And he next makes an effort to prove that the tranſportation by

by the Mobile will be found eaſier, quicker, cheaper and ſafer, as to a vaſt extent of the weſtern country of the United States, than even that on the waters of the Miſſiſſippi itſelf.

Mr. GRANGER, the Poſt-maſter-general, in his "Liſt of the Poſt-offices in the United States," gives many impreſſive facts to prove the rapid advances of the country in the ſettlement and cultivation of its vacant territory. He enumerates nearly *thirteen hundred poſt-offices in the United States!* This alone would afford ſatisfactory proof of the wonderful progreſs by which neighbourhoods thicken, villages ſpring up, towns are peopled, ſettlements are multiplied, induſtry advances, and intercourſe is extended. The activity and diligence which pervade the department of the Poſt-office reflect great credit on Mr. GRANGER.

MEDICINE, SURGERY, &c.

Within the period of this retroſpect the Editors of the "Medical Repoſitory" have publiſhed the quarterly number, which completed the ſixth volume of that work. With the termination of that volume they thought it expedient to cloſe the work, comprehending the whole of the ſix volumes under the general denomination of the firſt *Hexade*. As it was their deſign immediately to commence a new ſeries or Hexade, they publiſhed about three months ago the firſt quarterly number of the firſt volume of the ſecond Hexade, with the determination, as expreſſed in their preface, to proſecute the work hereafter with all the diligence and regularity in their power.

In the firſt number of the firſt volume of the ſecond ſeries there are ſeveral papers deſerving of notice. Dr. COMSTOCK's paper on a caſe of ſingular, nervous affections, ſuppoſed to have been occaſioned by the bite of a Tarantula, and to have been cured by muſic, abounds in curious circumſtances, and is as well calculated to excite ſurprize as any of the inſtances detailed by the celebrated BAGLIVI. Dr. PHYSICK's communication concerning an improvement of the Catheter is of real importance, and likely to attract the attention of Surgeons.

The anonymous author of "The Town and Country Friend and Phyſician," furniſhes another example of the attempts to render medical knowledge popular, and to ſupply the public with a manual of health. The performance is drawn up under the ſuppoſition of being delivered by a country phyſician to the circle of his friends and patients on his retiring from buſineſs. It is judiciouſly compiled from every ſource which the benevolent author had within his reach, and, as far as publications of this kind are calculated to be uſeful, may not altogether diſappoint his good intentions. It is drawn up with plainneſs and perſpicuity, and will be readily underſtood in that claſs of ſociety for which it ſeems to have been chiefly intended.

Profeſſor WATERHOUSE's ſecond part of "A Proſpect of exterminating the Small Pox," is a continuation of a narrative of facts concerning the progreſs of vaccine inoculation in America, together with practical obſervations on the local appearance, ſymptoms and mode of treating the Cow-pock. The author was the firſt perſon in America who ſucceſsfully imported and inoculated this diſeaſe. His unwearied exertions to introduce, diſſeminate and defend this ineſtimable ſubſtitute for the Small Pox, give him a juſt and elevated diſtinction among thoſe who have laboured in this field, and ſignalized their zeal in the cauſe of humanity. The work contains a large portion of intereſting practical matter, and is in every reſpect worthy of the excellent reputation which the author has ſo long and ſo deſervedly ſuſtained both at home and abroad.

Dr. HAMILTON has very little increaſed our knowledge by his publication under the ſtrange title of "A certain Bar againſt the approach of the Yellow Fever," The confident and poſitive ſtile in which he writes may probably produce ſome effect upon ſuch of his readers as have not been inſtructed in the ſchool of experience; and indeed there is reaſon to believe that himſelf, under the direction of a ſanguine temper, has undertaken to treat of a diſeaſe which he has very rarely ſeen.

"A phyſical Inquiry into the origin and cauſes of the Peſtilential Fever," is full of the wildeſt and moſt unintelligible notions. The anonymous author takes it for granted that the ancient doctrine of the four elements is right, as far as it goes; but he thinks two others ought to be added, viz. the *electric fluid*, and another univerſal agent, to which he aſcribes very whimſical properties.

NATURAL HISTORY.

Profeſſor BARTON, of the Univerſity of Pennſylvania, in his "Elements of Botany: Or Outlines of the Natural Hiſtory of Vegetables," has given to the public a work of great value, and which had long been an object of impatient ex-

As,

pectation to the naturaliſts in the United States. The talents of Dr. BARTON, as a teacher of Medicine and Natural Hiſtory, and as a writer on theſe ſubjects, have been many years reſpectably known; but this performance will greatly extend his reputation, as it will generally be conſidered by competent judges as the moſt perſpicuous, inſtructive, and comprehenſive elementary work on this ſubject now extant. In the firſt part of the work, a deſcription of vegetables is given in very ample detail. This comprehends a full account of all the parts of which they conſiſt in due order, with the technical and appropriate names belonging to each. The ſecond part treats of the phyſiology of plants. And the third part is devoted to an explanation of the ſexual ſyſtem of Linnæus which the author adopts. An appendix is ſubjoined to the volume, which contains a ſynopſis of the ſeveral ſyſtems that have been invented by botaniſts, for the arrangement of vegetables, and for the eſtabliſhment of method in this department of natural hiſtory. The work is illuſtrated by thirty elegant plates.

Mr. WILLIAM BARTRAM'S "Account of the Species, Hybrides and other Varieties of the Vine of North America," publiſhed in the Medical Repoſitory, forms an intereſting communication. As there is good reaſon to believe that a large proportion of the territory of the United States is favourable to the culture of the Vine, and that ſome of it may hereafter be devoted to the making of wine, it becomes intereſting to obſerve and collect as many as poſſible of the facts on this ſubject. Mr. BARTRAM'S attachment to botanical purſuits, and the rare degree of ſkill which conſtant application and experience have given him, confer importance on every thing he chooſes to advance on this ſubject.

AGRICULTURE.

"Papers on Agriculture," conſiſting of communications made to the Maſſachuſetts Society for promoting Agriculture, contain much important matter which cannot but be intereſting to a country, ſuch as the United States, the citizens of which are chiefly occupied in tilling the ground. This reſpectable Aſſociation conſiſts of the Governor of the Common-wealth of Maſſachuſetts, and of many others of the moſt diſtinguiſhed perſons in the State. They are frequently convened; they offer, at ſtated intervals, very liberal premiums for the encouragement of agriculture, and the publication of their tranſactions at regular periods is likely to be productive of the beſt effects.

Mr. BORDLEY'S "Abridgment of Forſyth's Treatiſe on the Culture and Management of Fruit-trees," accompanied by many important obſervations of his own, will be a very inſtructive and uſeful manual for all ſuch as wiſh to attend to this branch of rural economy. Mr. BORDLEY'S good ſenſe and long experience in all the details belonging to this ſubject, render his obſervations and opinions extremely valuable to the community.

Mr. BINNS'S "Treatiſe on practical Farming," abounds in obſervations and inſtructions which demonſtrate good ſenſe, and great maturity of experience on all the ſubjects of which he undertakes to treat. One of the moſt prominent parts of his performance is, that which concerns the uſefulneſs and management of Gypſum, which he ſeems to have employed on his own farm with ſingular profit and advantage. In reciting his experience with the different ſorts of gypſum, Mr. BINNS gives the preference for quickneſs and efficacy, firſt, to the red kind from Nova Scotia, next, to the yellow kind from the ſame place, and thirdly, to the gypſum from France. Many other manures are alſo treated of with a great deal of intelligence and diſcrimination. The author urges in ſtrong terms the propriety of deep ploughing and of thick ſowing as very advantageous, particularly on rich land. His obſervations on the raiſing of Sheep, on the cultivation of Rye, and on the management of Peach and Apple-trees, though conciſe and ſententious, indicate an obſerving mind. A few pages on the Tipula Tritici, or wheat-inſect, and on ſome other inſects, are likewiſe valuable.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Dr. MEASE'S edition of WILLICH'S "Domeſtic Encyclopædia," is likely to prove a very valuable work. Three volumes of it are already before the public, and the remainder will ſpeedily appear. Dr. MEASE judiciouſly employs the pruning knife in cutting away many things in the original work which are nearly or altogether uſeleſs. He likewiſe adds, from American and other ſources, a great variety of matter, well ſelected, which muſt exceedingly conduce to enrich and improve the work.

POETRY.

Mr. WINTHROP SARGENT'S poem entitled, "Boſton," has attracted a good deal of attention, and received much commendation

mendation in the author's native State of Maſſachuſetts. The partiality of friends and acquaintance for the performance of a promiſing youth, whoſe riper years in all probability will do much better, is natural and common. This poem contains ſome lines which are not only ſmooth and harmonious, but may lay claim to the higher qualities of ſpirit, animation and loftineſs. Others are miſerably rough, hobbling and proſaic. It is to be hoped that this ſpecimen of youthful and adventurous compoſition is only a prelude to ſome happier exertion hereafter, which may ſuſtain the author's flight towards the elevated and ſublime regions of genuine poetry.

For the Monthly Magazine.

INTRODUCTION *to the* STUDY *of* ARCHEOLOGY, *or the* KNOWLEDGE *of* ANTIQUE MONUMENTS.—*From the* FRENCH *of* A. L. MILLIN, CONSERVATOR *of the* MUSEUM *of* ANTIQUITIES *in* PARIS, *&c. &c.*

ARCHEOLOGY is the ſcience commonly known by the name of Antiquities. The latter expreſſion is too vague, ſeeing that the knowledge of antiquities, reduced to a theory, ought, in common with all the other ſciences, to be deſignated by a particular, and univocal name. We ought, therefore, to ſay *archeology*, as we ſay mineralogy, zoology, phyſiology, &c.

In archeology is comprehended the ſtudy of antiquities, or, in other words, that of the antique monuments and ancient uſages which have been tranſmitted to our time.

Archeology conſiſts, therefore, in the knowledge of whatever relates to the cuſtoms and uſages of the ancients. He who is thus accompliſhed is ſtiled archeologiſt, but more commonly antiquarian. The former of theſe names is, however, more cuſtomarily applied to the perſon who ſtudies the cuſtoms and uſages: the latter, to him who ſtudies the monuments, and who is likewiſe entitled *archeographer*.

Erneſti diſtinguiſhes two kinds of archeology, that which is properly ſo called, and that which is purely literary. By archeology properly ſo called, he underſtands the knowledge of the manners, rites, and uſages; and by literary archeology, that which treats of the monuments, but merely in an hiſtorical point of view, without referring to the excellence of the art. The term archeography, employed by Spon, appears to me to be preferable to the latter. I, therefore, underſtand, by archeology, the general ſtudy of antiquities; and of this ſtudy archeography conſtitutes a part.

Pleaſure and Utility of Archeology.

The definition which has juſt been eſtabliſhed ſuffices to point out the importance and extenſiveneſs of archeology, which, as it treats of man both in his public and private life, may be conſidered as the moſt intereſting part of hiſtory.

The ancients themſelves were ſenſible of the utility of, and acquainted with the intereſt attached to, reſearches having antiquities for their object. The works of the philoſophers, hiſtorians, and poets, conſtantly abound with traits and alluſions relative to the nations which were ancients to them. The writings of Homer, Herodotus, Plutarch, Pliny, and Athenæus, are replete with details of the cuſtoms, uſages, and monuments, of the nations by which they were preceded. This is preciſely what renders the peruſal of their productions ſo amuſing and inſtructive.

Archeology is abſolutely neceſſary to thoſe who wiſh to acquire a competent knowledge of letters and of the arts. Several authors have written on the different parts of this ſcience; but few of them have undertaken to point out its utility.

It is true that Klots has publiſhed, in the German language, a ſmall treatiſe on the ſtudy of antiquities, which, from the celebrity of its author, it was to be preſumed, would be of ſome utility in appreciating the charms and advantages of this ſcience. It is, however, filled with common-place phraſes, which are far from attaining the aim it profeſſes to have in view. Notwithſtanding the defects of this treatiſe, its author adduces ſeveral ſtrong arguments to confute thoſe who conſider the ſcience of antiquities as a futile acquirement. He ſhows that this opinion is the offspring of ignorance and pride; and likewiſe demonſtrates that its origin may be traced to thoſe who, being in other reſpects very well informed, give themſelves out as connoiſſeurs in antiquities, without being in reality ſo, from a miſtaken idea that taſte muſt be conſtantly accompanied by erudition. He concludes by ſeveral conſiderations on the utility of the ſcience itſelf; and ſhows that, to be accompliſhed even in the ſcience of legiſlation, a knowledge of antiquity is neceſſary.

With the exception of a ſmall treatiſe, by Birnbaum, on the Nature and Uſe of the Study of Antiquities, the above is the only work with which I am acquainted, that treats of the delight and ſatisfaction reſulting from the ſcience in queſtion, together with the neceſſity of having a competent knowledge of archeology, anp the amuſement it affords.

As, before the ſtudy of a ſcience is entered on, it is eſſential duly to appreciate whether it merits the time that is to be beſtowed on it, I ſhall endeavour to prove, by a few examples, how very indiſpenſable the ſtudy of antiquity is to him even who merely ſeeks to acquire a ſuperficial information on ſubjects in general.

The productions of the celebrated writers, both ancient and modern, are replete with alluſions relative to the manners and uſages of antiquity. Now, may I be permitted to aſk, how the delicacy of theſe alluſions can be felt, and the merit of the compoſitions which contain them appreciated, without a ſomewhat profound knowledge of the cuſtoms, uſages, and opinions of the ancients?

Our great poets have attained the elevation by which they are diſtinguiſhed in no other way than by an attentive ſtudy of the ancients. For inſtance, in the Phædre of Racine is to be found whatever belongs to remote antiquity and to the mythology of the Greeks. Again, in his Athalie, we trace the cuſtoms and uſages of the ancient Hebrews. It is impoſſible to form a competent opinion of theſe two maſterly productions, without a knowledge of all that has been handed down to us relatively to the Greeks and the Hebrews.

The violent diſpute which ſubſiſted between ſeveral celebrated characters in the reign of Louis XIV. would not have been entered on, if thoſe who endeavoured to turn into ridicule the fineſt paſſages of the ancients, to ſecure the ſucceſs of the cauſe of the moderns, had been better acquainted with archeology. They would then have ſeen that the ideas which appeared to them to be ſo extraordinary, reſulted from the uſages of antiquity; and that Homer, Sophocles, and Ariſtophanes, could not, in their immortal productions, conform themſelves to the cuſtoms of our times.

It is this want of archeological knowledge which has occaſioned ſo many harſh ſentences to be pronounced on the works o the ancients. The choruſes of their tragedies will certainly be found very unnatural, if an eſtimate be formed of them from our preſent manners: but when we reflect that the poets, to conform themſelves to the taſte of their contemporaries, were under the neceſſity of introducing choruſes in which political queſtions were diſcuſſed, we cannot refrain from admiring the art with which the ancient dramatic authors contrived to connect theſe choruſſes with the action.

Thoſe who are ignorant of the importance annexed by the Greeks to their chariot-races, will conſider Sophocles as having been guilty of a great fault in his Electra, when he puts into the mouth of the perſon who comes to recount the death of Oreſtes, a long deſcription of the above ſports.

Thoſe who are unacquainted with the *Homeric* cuſtoms, may be led to make many injudicious criticiſms relative to the works of Homer. That pompous and ſolemn mode of expreſſion which the Greek and Trojan heroes conſtantly adopt, will appear to them to be unnatural. They will be diſguſted with the poet, on account of the barbarity with which he makes the warriors of Homer treat their priſoners, as well as with their ferocity towards the bodies of their vanquiſhed enemies, which they either deſtine as food for their dogs, or practice on them every mark of barbarity. The Princeſs Nauſicæ, playing with a ball, and waſhing her linen, will appear to them as ridiculous as the Princes who prepare their own repaſts. The ſage Neſtor will have the air of wiſhing to ſtimulate the Greeks to a brutal action, when he holds out to each of them the proſpect of bringing back with him a Trojan woman, to attend on him, and ſhare his bed, to ſuch as are not aware that this was the lot which the conquerors invariably deſtined for the vanquiſhed; and that whatever makes us ſhudder, in theſe conceptions and ideas, belongs to the cuſtoms of the time, not to Homer, who was under the neceſſity of conforming to them.

It is, therefore, impoſſible to form a ſound and correct judgment of the taſte and genius of the ancients, without a knowledge of antiquity. What is ſtill more, it is impoſſible, without ſuch a knowledge, to comprehend the ſenſe of certain paſſages in the ancient authors. For inſtance, the well known verſe of Horace which has been ſo often quoted,

"*Omne tulit punctum qui miſcuit utile dulci,*"

cannot be fully comprehended by any one who is ignorant of the mode adopted by the Romans in chuſing their magiſtrates, namely, that of making a dot at the end of the name of the individual on whom their choice fell. I could cite a thouſand ſimilar inſtances of the neceſſity of the ſtudy of archeology, in acquiring a thorough knowledge of claſſical authors.

This obſervation is not confined to the poets alone, ſeeing that the hiſtorians and orators are in the ſame predicament, and equally unintelligible to thoſe who have not been initiated in the myſteries of antiquity,

tiquity. Finally, without the ſtudy of antiquity, it is impoſſible to comprehend the allegory of a bas-relief, or of a picture, and to judge of the truth of the coſtumes, decorations, and other parts of a theatrical repreſentation.

Accordingly, it cannot be expected that any progreſs can be made in letters, without a knowledge of antiquity. The ſciences go hand in hand; and it is eaſy to prove that archeology principally lends its aid to all the others.

Ancient geography is indiſpenſable to him who is deſirous to reap advantage from the peruſal of hiſtory; and this ſcience receives its principal lights from *numiſmatics*. Medals not only ſupply us with the repreſentations of ſeveral celebrated places; but we likewiſe find on them the names of a great number of provinces, colonies, cities, and municipalities, which, unleſs for them, would either not have been known to exiſt, or would have left us in uncertainty as to their true ſite and poſition.

Chronology, that other torch of hiſtory, likewiſe repoſes on the monuments, and principally on the medals and inſcriptions. They contain irrefragable proofs by which celebrated epochs and important eras are fixed; at the ſame time that the ſeries of events is proved by them in a certain and determinate manner. Relatively to the inſcriptions, it will be ſufficient to cite the high authority of the Arundel marbles, and of other celebrated monuments of the ſame kind. By the help of medals, archeologiſts have been enabled to trace the hiſtory of nations, and of kings, who were without hiſtorians, and whoſe memorable actions would, without ſuch a reſource, have been with difficulty brought together. The names of different magiſtracies; the determination of different weights; and the titles of various princes, are, in many caſes, to be acquired in no other way than by ancient medals. Finally, without the aid of the different deſcriptions of monuments, it is impoſſible to eſtabliſh the authenticity of certain events, which have been altered in the recitals handed down to us.

Mythology, by which painting and poetry are animated, is one of the moſt curious parts of antiquity. Thoſe who have not entered profoundly into its ſtudy, can neither be ſenſible of the merit of the greater part of the allegories, nor divine the ſubject of a piece of ſculpture, or of a picture. But how is mythology to be learned, without a comprehenſion, not only of the ancient authors, but of the monuments. Spence, in his Polymetis, has proved the degree of intereſt with which the works of the poets and thoſe of the artiſts mutually explain each other. Pine's Horace, Sandby's Virgil, and ſeveral other ſimilar claſſical productions, evince the great value which the ancient monuments, applied to the paſſages of the poets, add to the editions of their works. The poets may ſerve to fix the age of the mythological monuments, by making us acquainted with the different changes fables have undergone ſince the time of Homer, either in the manner of relating them, or in their repreſentation; but we are indebted to the monuments for a multitude of details relative to the religion of different nations. We find in them the names of the gods, the functions of their miniſters, and the inſtructions and ceremonies of their worſhip.

The civil and military uſages of the ancients are as well explained by the monuments, as are the ſacred cuſtoms and religious opinions. We notice in them the utenſils neceſſary to domeſtic life, the warlike machines, the order of the battles and marches, as well as of the ſieges and encampments, the ſcenic games, the ſpectacles of the amphitheatres, and a multitude of hiſtorical ſingularities equally inſtructive and amuſing.

Unleſs for the monuments, where would the elements of the ancient languages and ancient writings be found? The literary hiſtory of all the ſciences, cannot, with any certainty, be ſupported on any other baſis than that of the antique monuments.

Several ancient laws, and juridical formulæ, as well as the names of the ancient magiſtrates, cannot be aſcertained without the help of medals. The natural hiſtory of the ancients is elucidated by the great variety of animals and plants repreſented on the monuments, and, more eſpecially, on the engraved ſtones and medals. The figure of the Hyæna, and that of the Hippopotamus, or Sea-horſe, were preſerved on them, after theſe animals had ceaſed to be known in Europe; and the bicorne Rhinoceros was depicted on them, at a time when its exiſtence was obſtinately denied.

The monuments afford us alſo on opportunity of viewing the traits of men celebrated on account of their virtues, of their knowledge, of their valour, and even of their vices. A compariſon of the buſts, engraved ſtones, and medals, enables us to aſcertain the exactitude of the reſemblance; and we may thus ſee the faithful delineations of the men by whoſe

whoſe talents we are enlightened, and whoſe great actions ſtimulate us to virtue, while they elevate our courage.

It is impoſſible, as I have already had occaſion to obſerve, to explain without a knowledge of archeology the different ſubjects repreſented by the arts; and it is equally impoſſible, without ſuch a reſource, to judge ſolidly of the works of art. The immortal writings of Winckelmann, of Mengs, and of Sulzer, have demonſtrated how eſſentially neceſſary this ſcience is, in forming the taſte, and in acquiring a juſt idea of the different degrees of the beautiful and ſublime.

Laſtly, what ſatisfaction can reſult from travels, if the perſon who undertakes them is unable to appreciate the merit of the monuments diſperſed in the different countries through which he paſſes; and to inſpect, with ſome ſhare of diſcernment, the productions of the living artiſts, together with the muſeums, cabinets, &c.? How, indeed, can he travel with advantage to himſelf and others, without a preliminary knowledge of the different branches of archeology?

Theſe details are ſufficient to point out the great utility of archeology, and to demonſtrate that it is the moſt inſtructive and moſt amuſing part of hiſtory.

(To be continued.)

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

TO the information given by "*A Porter Drinker*," in page 12 of your laſt Number, allow me curſorily to add a few particulars.

The elder Pliny ſomewhere mentions *beer* as uſed by the Gauls; and, whether they borrowed the art of brewing from any other nation, or were ſolely indebted for it to their own ingenuity, the practice could not have been novel among them in Pliny's day; for the uſe of the liquor itſelf muſt have been long known, before the drinkers of it learned to employ its ſcum (or *yeaſt*) in fermenting their bread; which Pliny ſays that the Gauls did.—His words, if I rightly quote from memory, are—"*Galli cereviſiæ ſpumâ panem fermentant.*" — This paſſage naturally calls the attention to note the revolutions produced in arts and domeſtic economy by accidental circumſtances. Though the uſe of yeaſt ſeems to have been general among the Gauls in Pliny's time; yet, after the vine had been propagated through their country, and Bacchus had ſnatched the cup from the hand of Ceres, yeaſt appears to have gradually fallen into diſuſe and oblivion; ſince, on an attempt of the Pariſian bakers, about a couple of centuries ago, to introduce it as a *new* improvement, a hue and cry was raiſed againſt it, as unwholeſome and poiſonous; and a grand conſultation of phyſicians was held, to determine on the propriety or impropriety of ſuffering it to be employed.

Virgil mentions beer as uſed by the Scythians, and the northern nations in general—

— — — Pocula læti
Fermento atque acidis imitantur vitea ſorbis—

which words I cannot paſs over, without ſubmitting to the judgement of better critics than myſelf, whether, inſtead of *Fermento*, we ought not to read *Frumento*, as in the paſſage of Tacitus quoted by your correſpondent. The phraſe, *pocula vitea*, is a marked expreſſion; and, in two of the three caſes, the poet points out, not the liquor itſelf, or the mode of preparing it, but the *natural production* from which it was derived. By the correction, *Frumento*, we find his phraſeology perfectly uniform and conſiſtent, viz. that "from *corn* and *fruits* they extracted liquors which ſerved as ſubſtitutes for the juice of the *vine* or grape." Beſides, what other paſſage, in the whole compaſs of Latinity, can be adduced to prove that *fermentum* was ever uſed to ſignify *fermented liquor*, as it is here commonly interpreted?

Earlier than Tacitus, Pliny, or Virgil, we find that Xenophon, in his "*Anabaſis*," mentions beer, which he found among ſome of the ſavage tribes through whoſe countries he paſſed in the famous retreat of the *ten thouſand*. He calls it "*barley-wine*"—οινος κριθινος—and, accuſtomed as his Greeks were to good wine from the grape, this barbaric liquor was, by his account, too ſtrong for them, unleſs they tempered it with water—ει μη τις ὑδωρ επιχεοι, or words to that effect.—From his deſcription of its ſtrength, we might be tempted to conſider this *barley-wine* as ſomething like the Scoth or Iriſh *whiſkey*, if he had not added the characteriſtic circumſtance of its carrying a high head of *froth*, which brings it nearer to our modern beer.

The Jews too, it appears, were acquainted, in our Saviour's time, with ſome other inebriating liquor beſides wine; ſince we find the angel, in the goſpel, predicting that John the Baptiſt ſhould not drink either wine or "*SIKERA*." Leaving to learned Orientaliſts to determine whether that *ſikera* was beer, cider, or whiſkey, I think highly probable, that, from their intercourſe with the Egyptians, the

the Jews were acquainted with the uſe of beer long before the time of our Saviour; for

Columella mentions Egyptian beer—
—"Peluſiaci proritat pocula zythi:"

and, if I miſtake not, the Egyptians aſcribed the invention to Oſiris. Nor will that high antiquity of its origin be deemed improbable by any perſon who recollects that the uſe of *fermented bread* appears to have been general throughout Egypt in the days of Moſes: for, if that had not been the caſe, the uſe of *unfermented bread* by the *poor and oppreſſed* Iſraelites, in the hurry and confuſion of the *exodus*, could not have been regarded as a circumſtance ſo extraordinary or important, as to become the foundation of a national anniverſary—the *feaſt of unleavened bread*.—Should any of your readers here ſtart an objection, and ſay that *leaven* and *yeaſt* are different things, I requeſt that he will be ſo good as to inform me *whence* leaven firſt originated?

With reſpect to the Egyptian beer, when the heat of the climate is taken into conſideration, I conceive that it could have been brewed only in ſmall quantities, freſh and freſh, for immediate uſe—or that, if laid by in any larger quantities, it muſt have been an article of expenſive luxury, excluſively confined to the more opulent claſs of inhabitants, who could indulge themſelves with the accommodation of deep and cool cellarage—or that it was a muddy, diſguſting, unwholeſome, beverage*—unleſs the Egyptians poſſeſſed ſome art, at preſent unknown, by which they prevented the liquor from continuing to ferment beyond the neceſſary time, or fermenting anew when once it had undergone the vinous fermentation to a ſufficient degree. From the effects experienced even in the mild climate of England, ſuch of your readers as are accuſtomed to keep malt liquor for any length of time in their cellars, will readily admit my obſervations to be well founded.

The extract from the *Northumberland Houſehold Book* is curious: but *is it correct?* for, on multiplying the hogſheads by the gallons, I find a different reſult. Be that, however, as it may, it would be deſirable to know what proportion His Grace's "*quarter*" of malt bore to the modern quarter, conſiſting of *eight Winchester buſhels*. If the meaſure, uſed on the occaſion in queſtion, was the ſame as ours, either the malt muſt then have been much better than we can procure at preſent, or the ancient mode of brewing was better, or the liquor brewed by our anceſtors was not ſo ſtrong as that which is now drunk by their poſterity: for His Grace of Northumberland (whom I cannot ſuppoſe to have brewed worſe beer than his neighbours) made *twelve* gallons from every *buſhel* of malt; whereas *eight* or *nine* are as many as can now be made tolerably good from a Winchester buſhel, of *ſuch* malt, at leaſt, as is to be procured in and about London.

Another particular which ſtrikes me in that extract, is the remarkably *ſmall quantity of hops*. If the ſtatement be correct, there muſt alſo have been a prodigious difference in quality between the hops of that and of the preſent day; or, at that period, the Engliſh did not brew their beer to be kept any time, but drank it quite freſh and fermenting: for the allowance there is only *one pound* of hops to *a quarter* of malt; to which quantity, *eight* pounds are now found indiſpenſably neceſſary, if the liquor be intended to ſtand the ſummer—if not, at leaſt five or ſix: otherwiſe it will ſoon turn ſour, and corrupt, ſo as to be unfit for drinking.

If you deem this haſty ſcribble worthy of admiſſion into your valuable Miſcellany, I hope your readers will excuſe me for having omitted to refer to book and chapter in quoting my authorities. I would very cheerfully give more particular references, were I not prevented by want of leiſure at the preſent moment, to examine the volumes in ſearch of the paſſages.

I am, Sir, your conſtant reader,

J. CAREY.

Iſlington, February 2.

For the Monthly Magazine.

COLIANA.

Conſiſting of SELECTIONS *of the curious* MSS. *bequeathed by the late* MR. COLE *to the* BRITISH MUSEUM, *and lately opened.*

PLAYS.

THE author of *l'Hiſtoire du Concile de Conſtance*, vol. 2, p. 440, gives the glory of introducing plays into Germany to the Engliſh. He ſays that the Engliſh fathers aſſembled at that Council, on the return of the Emperor to Conſtance, from whence

* Like that thick, black, muddy, Bohemian beer noticed by Burton the Melancholiſt—

"Nothing goes in ſo thick;
Nothing comes out ſo thin:
'Tis therefore clear, the dregs
Muſt all remain within."

whence he had been abſent for ſome time, in order to expreſs their joy on that occaſion, cauſed a comedy to be acted before him, on Sunday, January 31, 1417, the ſubjects of which were the nativity of our Lord, the arrival of the Eaſtern Magi, and the cruelty of Herod. The Germans, therefore, ſays Monſieur L'Enfant, are obliged to the Engliſh for the invention of theſe ſort of ſpectacles, unknown to them before that time

Letter from Mr. Cole to Dr. Percy.
Feb. 23, 1767.

CROZIER, *or* PASTORAL STAFF.

Dr. Archibald Macklain, in a note upon the word *crozier*, in Moſheim's Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory, (vol. i. p. 319, edit. 1758,) thus explains it. "The *lituus*, (ſays he,) which, among the ancient Romans, was the chief enſign of the augurs, and which derived its name from its reſemblance to the military-trumpet, became a mark of epiſcopal dignity, we call it the crozier, or biſhop's ſtaff." But herein I take him to be utterly miſtaken. The crozier, or paſtoral ſtaff, is taken from the known and common ſtaff which ſhepherds, even to this day, make uſe of to catch hold of the hinder-leg of their ſheep, in order to take them, and alludes to the paſtoral office of the biſhops and clergy, according to that of our Saviour, "I am the good ſhepherd;" and to the common name of the clergy, paſtors, or ſhepherds.

It is no uncommon device to ſee a crozier, from the hand of a biſhop or ſaint, piercing the mouth of a dragon, on which they trample, to imitate the victory of Chriſtian faith over the works of the Devil, repreſented by a dragon. This was on an old tomb, the only one remaining, dug up ſome years ago in the precincts of the Priory of Bernwell, near Cambridge, and probably deſigned for one of the priors there. It is on an old tomb in Pelham Church, where the croſs gorges the dragon. And the ſame device occurs on an old tomb belonging to Biſhop Roger, at Saliſbury. (See the Archæologia, vol. ii. pl. xiii.)

HABITS AND FASHIONS.

Monſieur de la Porte, in his Mémoires, printed 1751, at p. 81, tells us that the Comte de Charoſt, in 1633, going to Court, was dreſſed in a ſuit of black velvet, with white boots.

The ſame perſon, a little after, at p. 85, ſays that Queen Anne of Auſtria, his miſtreſs, ſent him to the Duke of Lorraine, who had diſpleaſed her, and to reproach him with his folly, with a preſent of a *tababare*, as he calls it, *où bonnet à l'Angloiſe de velours verd chamarè de paſſemens d'or double de panne jeune, avec un bouquet de plumes, vertes & jaunes!* It ſhould ſeem by this that it was then looked upon as a ſort of fools cap: yet by the deſcription it ſeems to have been much more ornamented than the hat, which has baniſhed all ſorts of caps but the Scotch blue bonnet, no doubt from its uſefulneſs and better defence againſt the weather.

Black ſilk patches on the face were uſed by the ladies even in Oliver's time. (See the Life of Lady Warner, p. 19.)

KING'S COLLEGE CHAPEL.

The ſeats of the old oaken ſtalls, which are contrived to turn up or down, as the perſon chuſes to ſit higher or lower, are curiouſly carved with groteſque figures, as in the older ones in Ely Cathedral; but theſe odd figures, to ridicule the monks and regular clergy, are no where better expreſſed than in the ſtone ſpouts and ornaments of the old buildings of this college, oppoſite to Clare Hall Chapel. Burnet, in his Travels, giving an account of the cathedral of Straſburg, has ſet this matter in a good light, (p. 276, 277): "The bas reliefs upon the tops of the great pillars of the church are not ſo viſible; but they are ſurprizing; for this being a fabric of three or four hundred years old, it is very ſtrange to ſee ſuch repreſentations as are there. There is a proceſſion repreſented, in which a hog carrieth the pot with the holy-water, and aſſes and hogs, in prieſtly veſtments, follow, to make up the proceſſion. There is alſo an ass ſtanding before an altar, as if he were going to conſecrate, and one carrieth a caſe with reliques, within which one ſeeth a fox; and the trains of all who go in this proceſſion are carried up by monkies.—This ſeems to have been made in hatred of the monks, whom the ſecular clergy abhorred at that time, becauſe they had drawn the wealth and the following of the world after them; and they had expoſed the ſecular clergy ſo much for their ignorance, that it is probable, after ſome ages, the monks falling under the ſame contempt, the ſecular clergy took their turn in expoſing them in ſo laſting a repreſentation to the ſcorn of the world. There is alſo in the pulpit a nun, cut in wood, lying along, and a friyar lying near her, with his breviary open before him, and his head under the nun's habit, and the nun's feet are ſhod with iron ſhoes."

SELECTIONS *from the* CORRESPONDENCE *of* MR. COLE *and his* FRIENDS.

SOAME JENYNS.

"Have you ſeen Mr. Soame Jenyns's Book on the internal Evidence of Chriſtianity; it is much read and admired.—He told me that the King talked much to him about it laſt Sunday, and ſeemed maſter of every argument in it. At the Feaſt of the Sons of the Clergy laſt week, Sir S. Stafford Smyth, who ſate on the right hand of the Lord Mayor Sawbridge, aſked him if he had read it? He replied, with a laugh, 'What! Soame Jenyns write in behalf of Chriſtianity.' 'Yes, (replies Smyth,) and he tells you in his book that he believed once as little as you can do."

Dr. Lort to Mr. Cole. May 15, 1776.

MR. WILKES.

"Mr. Wilkes's ſpeech pleaſed me much: if the ſcoundrel really meant all he ſaid, he would nearly have cancelled all his rogueries, in my opinion; but his deſign is to diſtreſs, by propoſing great matters at an improper time; and his compliment to Biſhop Lowth is only to deal the heavier blow on Biſhop Terrick, who, I dare ſay, had none of thoſe abſurd prejudices he lays to his charge: all he meant was not to awaken the abſurd prejudices of Wilkes's Preſbyterian friends and allies."

Mr. Cole to Dr. Lort. May 16, 1777.

CHATTERTON.

"I doubt you are again in error, my good Sir, about the letter in the Gentleman's Magazine, againſt the Rowleians, unleſs Mr. Malone ſent it to you; for he is the author, and not Mr. Steevens, from whom I imagine you received it. There is a report, that proof of ſome part of Chatterton's forgery is to be produced from an accomplice.—But this I do not anſwer for, nor know the circumſtances. I have ſcarce ſeen a perſon who is not perſuaded that the *faſhion* of the poems was Chatterton's own; though he might have found ſome old ſtuff to work upon, which very likely was the caſe: but now that the poems have been ſo much examined, nobody (that has an ear) can get over the modernity of the modulation, and the recent caſt of the ideas and phraſeology, corroborated by ſuch palpable pillage of Pope and Dryden. Still the boy remains a prodigy, by whatever means he procured or produced the edifice he erected: and ſtill it will be inexplicable how he found time or materials for operating ſuch miracles. Yours ever. H. W."

Mr. Horace Walpole to Mr. Cole.
Feb. 22, 1782.

OLIVER CROMWELL.

"Whenever I can get the Chartulary conveyed to you by a friend, for it muſt not be hazarded in a ſtage, you ſhall certainly have it. I will ſend you in my next copies of the ſeals I took. The ſeal of Colne Priory, I fear, does not now exiſt. Mrs. Holgate burnt a great box full of deeds and ſeals, many of them in tin caſes. Into the ſame fire went a lock of Oliver Cromwell's hair, and a Diary of his Life, in his own hand-writing, in the true canting ſtrain. She has a fine ebony cabinet of his, filled with his table linen: ſhe gave me a napkin, which has on it the arms he aſſumed as Lord Protector, with the coronet over them."

Mr. Tyſon to Mr. Cole. Nov. 22, 1779.

Firſt PINE-APPLE *raiſed in* ENGLAND.

"Mr. Pennicot has ſhewn me a moſt curious and delightful picture. It is Roſe, the royal gardener, preſenting the firſt pine-apple raiſed in England to Charles the Second. They are in a garden, with a view of a good private houſe, ſuch as there are ſeveral at Sunbury, and about London. It is by far the beſt likeneſs of the King I ever ſaw: the countenance chearful and good-humoured, and very ſenſible. He is in brown, lined with orange, and many black ribands; a large flapped hat, dark wig not tied up, nor yet buſhy; a point cravat, no waiſtcoat, and a taſſeled handkerchief hanging from a low pocket. The whole is of the ſmaller landſcape ſize and extremely well coloured, with perfect harmony. It was a legacy from London, grandſon of him who was partner with Wiſe."

Mr. H. Walpole to Mr. Cole.
March 6, 1780.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

SO long a time has elapſed ſince I firſt iſſued my propoſals for publiſhing a "Verbal Index to the Plays of Shakſpeare," that I felt it incumbent on me to convey to my ſubſcribers ſome information to account for the delay, and for this purpoſe requeſt your inſertion of the following notice in the Monthly Magazine. It will be recollected that I originally ſtated my determination not to print the index, till I ſhould be aſſured that my expences ſhould be covered, and, therefore, adopted the only mode, by which I could aſcertain, how far ſuch a work was deſired by the public. It is now time to inform my ſubſcribers, that the depoſits in the hands of my bookſellers are by no means equal to defraying the expences of publi-

cation, and that it has been only in compliance with the wiſhes of ſome of Shakſpeare's warm admirers, that I have ſuffered the ſubſcription to remain open ſo long. If the work ſhould eventually be publiſhed, the ſubſcribers will in one reſpect be benefited by the delay, as it has given me an opportunity of incorporating in my index the play of Pericles, which had not been inſerted in our poet's works, till the laſt edition publiſhed by Mr. Stevens. Three months more I am willing to give to the experiment; and, at the expiration of that period, either the work ſhall be put to the preſs, or the ſubſcribers ſhall be called upon through the channel of the Monthly Magazine to withdraw their depoſit from the hands where they lodged it, and where it has ever ſince remained.

I am Sir,

Your moſt obedient Servant,

Bath 12th Jan. 1804. FRANCIS TWISS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

ALLOW me, by way of ſequel to the late remarks of two of your Correſpondents on certain paſſages of Gray and Clarendon, to mention an odd abſurdity into which another admired writer has fallen. It occurs in Darwin's deſcription of his marvellous Poiſon-tree of Java: where the author, ſtudious of decoration, has overlooked propriety.

"Fierce in dread ſilence on the blaſted heath,
Dire Upas ſits, the Hydra-tree of death.
Steep'd in fell poiſon, as his ſharp teeth part,
A thouſand tongues in quick vibration dart;
Snatch the proud eagle towering o'er the heath,
Or pounce the lion, as he ſtalks beneath.
Chain'd at his root two Scion-demons dwell,
Breathe the faint hiſs, or try the ſhriller yell;
Rife, fluttering in the air on callow wings,
And aim at inſect-prey their little ſtings."

BOTANIC GARDEN, Part 2, Can. 3. v. 237.

The paſſage contains a great deal of fine poetry, certainly. What a pity that it ſhould want common-ſenſe! For how is it poſſible that inſects can get near enough to the young ſhoots to be deſtroyed by them, while the baleful effluvia from the parent-tree ſpreads ſo much wider, and arreſts the diſtant flight of the eagle. On reading the paſſage in queſtion, I was forcibly reminded of the ingenuity of

"The man who, contriving a hole thro' the wall,
To admit his two cats, the one great, t'other ſmall,
When a great hole was made for great puſs to paſs thro',
Had a little one cut for the little cat too!"*

In the ſame poet's addreſs to Philanthropy, there is an imitation, ſo palpable, of ſome lines in the Wanderer of Savage, that I ſuſpect my notice of it muſt have been anticipated.

"The Spirits of the Good, who bend from high
Wide o'er theſe earthly ſcenes their partial eye,
When firſt, array'd in Virtue's pureſt robe,
They ſaw thy Howard traverſing the globe;
Saw round his brows thy ſun-like glory blaze
In arrowy circles of unwearied rays;
Miſtook a mortal for an angel-gueſt,
And aſk'd what ſeraph-foot the earth impreſt.
Onward he moves! Diſeaſe and Death retire,
And murmuring Demons hate him, and admire."

BOTANIC GARDEN, Part 2. Can. 2. v. 463.

The lines of Savage to which I allude are the following:

"Where veiny marble dignifies the ground,
With emblem fair in ſculpture riſing round,
Once-lov'd Horatio ſleeps, a mind elate!
Lamented ſhade, ambition was thy fate.
Ev'n Angels, wondering, oft his worth ſurvey'd;
Behold a man, like one of us! they ſaid.
Straight heard the Furies, and with envy glar'd,
And to precipitate his fall prepar'd."

WANDERER, Canto 5. v. 537.

The imitator, has, however, ſo much improved upon his original, that the theft muſt be forgiven. Yet, from certain other reſemblances, there ſeems reaſon to believe that the poet of Derby was indebted, in more inſtances than one, to the author of the Wanderer.

The critique of N. N. on the paſſage which he adduces from Gray's exquiſite "Fragment of an Eſſay on the alliance of Education and Government," is obviouſly juſt. But I deem too highly of that poet to admit that he had exhauſted his ſtock of ideas, and therefore found himſelf compelled to drop the ſubject:—an inference very unfair and unfounded. I am, Sir,

Worceſter, Your's, &c.

Jan. 16, 1804. TREBOR.

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* The whole epigram, to which theſe lines belong, is as follows:

"Southampton's wiſe ſons found the river ſo large,
Tho' 'twould carry a ſhip 'twould not carry a barge;
But ſoon this defect their ſage noddles ſupplied,
For they cut a ſnug ditch to run cloſe to its ſide:
Like the man," &c.

To

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN your Publication of the 1ſt inſtant, you favour your Readers with the title of an *important* financial ſtatement, viz. "An Account of the Net Produce of all the permanent Taxes in the Years and Quarters ending the 10th Day of October, 1802 and 1803, reſpectively;" but it appears to me that by ſome miſtake, the account itſelf is defective. I cannot find that it exhibits a comparative view either of the years above mentioned, or of the quarters. There is a total of upwards of thirty millions, which I *ſuppoſe* is the national revenue of the year 1803; and that that of the preceding year is entirely omitted, ſo that we cannot judge of the comparative difference. As to the ſtatement of the produce of the quarters, I do not perceive any at all; and I confeſs it was with a degree of intereſt that I turned to the *title*; for the Newſpapers had previouſly given a ſtatement of the comparative revenue of thoſe years and quarters, which appeared to me inconſiſtent with itſelf. I think that of the years gave an exceſs of about five million in favour of 1803; whereas that of the *quarters* ſelected for compariſon (being, I believe, the laſt in the two reſpective years) gave a ſurplus of about 100,000 only, in favour of the quarters of the year 1803, or 400,000 for the *whole* year, inſtead of five millions. I conceive that the *average* quarter ought to have been ſtated, otherwiſe all the quarters; at all events, the ſtatements of the years and the quarters reſpectively, ought to have corroborated each other: but that not being the caſe, I flattered myſelf you would have ſet the matter clear, in which I am diſappointed; yet hope that it will be in your power to do it, for any apparent inconſiſtencies in the ſtatements of the public finances lead the people to ſuſpect the *veracity* of them altogether: and at this criſis, if there be a favourable ſtatement to exhibit, (which I truſt there is) I need ſcarcely repreſent to you the importance of its being publiſhed in a manner that ſhall remove all doubts upon the ſubject. Many of my friends whom I have conſulted upon this occaſion, have found themſelves quite as much at a loſs as myſelf to explain the ſtatements on this head which have been already publiſhed. In the *particulars*, the item of land-tax ſeems to have been entirely omitted, or not to have been diſtinctly ſtated; yet we know a conſiderable portion of it ſtill remains unredeemed, and muſt form a part of the public revenue. I truſt you will excuſe the liberty I have taken; and am,

Your's, &c.

Jan. 28, 1804. X. D.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I AM engaged in reading books upon ſome particular ſciences, and have occaſion to take up authors of all periods. When I begin a book, it becomes neceſſary, for obvious reaſons, to know with ſome preciſion the time in which it was written; although this might be ſo eaſily intimated by the author, yet it is but ſeldom that the reader is ſo fortunate as to meet with direct information of it.

It is evident that no concluſion can be drawn from obſerving the date of the year in which a book was publiſhed, as the interval between writing and publiſhing may vary exceedingly; and if it be an edition ſubſequent to the firſt, it is impoſſible to form even a gueſs, from this circumſtance, of the year in which it was written. It now and then happens that a licenſe, or approbation of ſome learned ſociety, is prefixed to a book, which, being always dated, afford ſome little light to the inquiry. It alſo ſometimes occurs to the author to inſert a date to his dedication or preface; this is a happy hint to his reader. But moſt commonly the reader is not accommodated in any one of theſe ways, and is left to judge very vaguely of the date of the work, if he have not a biographical account of the author at hand; and even if he have, he is not always ſatisfied in this particular, if the writer be not of ſome celebrity.

I wiſh, Sir, you could perſuade authors to prefix to their dedications, prefaces, advertiſements, &c. the date in which their works are delivered over to the printer; or if they chooſe to ſend forth their offſpring without theſe uſual attendants, to find ſome corner in which the era of their compoſitions may be made known; by which we ſhould be enabled to know their relative poſitions to one another in reſpect to time, and to appreciate their opportunities of information, from the ſtate of ſcience, and accumulation of facts, at the time in which they compoſed. This communication would generally be rather advantageous to their fame, than otherwiſe; and always ſatisfactory, if not frequently neceſſary, to the reader.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

London, 5th Jan. 1804. J. P.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

ALLOW me to return thanks to your three different correſpondents who have ſo obligingly anſwered my queries reſpecting *tea-kettles*, and at the ſame time to notice a remark in the Rev. Mr. Robinſon's anſwer, which ſeems to merit

further inveſtigation. That gentleman ſays, that "*river-water will leave no ſediments of earthy particles at the bottom of the tea-kettle.*" This may be ſtrictly true in many, or, if you pleaſe, in moſt caſes: but is it univerſally ſo? or, when we talk of "*rivers*", are we excluſively to underſtand *natural rivers*, which flow in their original ſelf-formed channels, undiverted from their courſe by human induſtry. This queſtion is not foreign to the purpoſe:—that ſtream, for example, which is commonly called *The New River*, and whoſe water ſupplies ſo great a portion of the metropolis—in what light are we to view it? Though, in ſtrict propriety of ſpeech, it be only a canal or aqueduct, yet, when every circumſtance is duly conſidered, its water, I think, may very fairly be deemed *river-water*. Now, I can poſitively aſſert from ocular conviction, and can prove by the evidence of my own tea-kettle, that the *New River* water *does* depoſit earthy ſediments, which, in time, concreſce to ſtone. My kettle has never had in it a ſingle drop of any other than the New River water, from the time when it came new into my poſſeſſion about four or five years ago: nevertheleſs, at the moment when I propoſed my queries, it was completely lined with a ſtony incruſtation, not indeed ſo thick as I have ſeen in ſome kettles in country parts, yet little ſhort of half an inch in thickneſs.

It may be proper to obſerve that mine is an *iron* kettle: and, whether iron poſſeſſes a greater aptitude, than copper, to attract the earthy particles, is a point that deſerves conſideration. To me it appears an intereſting queſtion: for, *if* it can be aſcertained that the ſame water, which depoſits *an earthy ſediment in iron veſſels*, leaves *none in thoſe of copper*, it muſt neceſſarily follow that the water comes *much leſs pure and wholeſome from a copper kettle*, than from an iron one, and that the latter is of courſe preferable. But this is a point which yet remains to be proved.

I recollect, indeed, to have been informed, a few years ſince, by a gentleman connected with the New River Company, that they had tried caſt-iron cocks in the main-pipes which run along the ſtreets; but that theſe were, in no very long time, nearly choaked with ſtony incruſtations, and that the Company were in conſequence forced to reſume the uſe of wooden cocks, which, in their former practice, they had not found liable to the ſame inconvenience.

I conclude by expreſſing a wiſh that theſe crude remarks may attract the notice of ſome more ſcientific man than I, who may be able and willing to communicate to the public ſome uſeful information on the ſubject. Mean time, I am, Sir,

Jan. 3*d*, 1804. J C.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

Ὸν Θεος θελει ἀπολλυειν, πριν ἀφρονει

Quem Jupiter vult perdere, *dementat* prius.

PERMIT a well-wiſher to inquire of the critical readers of the Monthly Magazine, whether they know any other inſtances of the verbs ἀφρονεω and *demento* uſed in an active ſenſe. Theſe verbs have, I think, been generally taken for *actives* in the lines prefixed: But if there is no authority for this conſtruction, would it not be better to underſtand them in a neuter ſenſe, in conformity with their ſignification in all other inſtances? The ſyntax will then be, "*Ille*, quem Deus vult perdere, prius dementat;" *i.e. inſanit, delirat, deſipit.* The only authors within my knowledge who uſe the verb *demento* are Apuleius and Lactantius; it is a *neuter* with both: The tranſlator of the proverb in queſtion was evidently directed in the choice of this uncouth word by the correſponding word in the Greek ἀφρων, *demens.*

Oxford, Your's, &c.
*Nov.*13, 1803 GRAMMATTICUS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOU may have read lately in the public prints ſeveral accounts of tainted meat, offered for ſale by the butchers, being ſeized by magiſtrates, and burnt. As this is an inſtance of the zeal of authority interfering with commerce, it has connection enough with a defence of foreſtalling for me to be permitted to aſk a few queſtions.

1. By what arguments has it been proved, that meat kept ſo long as to be offenſive to the noſe is alſo unwholeſome to the ſtomach?

2. How comes it, that, if meat ſo kept be dangerous to the poor, it ſhould be innoxious to the rich; and that a mayor, after deſtroying meat kept five days, may go home to his dinner on veniſon kept ten?

3. As the meat was "burnt, and not buried, becauſe it was unfit even for dogs," are all dog-feeders in an error (for they feed with carrion highly putrid); and is the dog himſelf in a miſtake, when he buries his bone till it is rotten?

4. Do you think that the butcher is not ſufficiently puniſhed for not having attended to the ſtate of the atmoſphere, by the loſs ariſing from the decreaſed price of his meat; and will he not be more careful in future, if he do not ſuffer the loſs of the whole? MISORHETOR.

To

ORIGINAL POETRY.

ODE TO FRIENDSHIP.

OH thou, renown'd in claſſic lore,
Whom ſages love and bards adore,
Accept my votive lays;
And grant me, ſoft in ſylvan bow'rs,
To grace thy ſainted ſhrine with flowers,
With garlands, and with bays.

For there in tranquil ſhades withdrawn,
Unſkill'd to cringe, unus'd to fawn,
Thy ſmile enchants the ſoul;
Where Truth, ethereal ſeraph, reigns,
And Peace, from courts expell'd, maintains
A ſoft ſerene controul.

Where, form'd to raiſe, exalt the mind,
By Virtue's chaſt'ning laws refin'd,
The Muſe inſtinctive glows;
The Muſe, where Petrarch 'plain'd and ſtray'd,
That grac'd with ſofteſt charms the ſhade,
And, liſt'ning, wept his woes.

'Tis thus, ordain'd o'er earth to riſe,
The Soul her deſtin'd ſeat, the ſkies,
In proſpect fair ſurveys;
While Peace extends her ſoft'ring arms,
And Hope, with fairy hand, the charms
Of future bliſs pourtrays.

For me, each wayward paſſion laid,
Should Fate in bow'r or leafy ſhade
My tranquil days aſſign;
Unmov'd by Splendour's fading toys,
Oh! let me prove thine inmoſt joys,
And make thy raptures mine.

If haply doom'd to weep forlorn,
Diſtreſs ſhall blaſt my vernal morn,
In fancy pictur'd fair;
Oh! while the mental thunders roll,
Oh lift thy ſuppliant's 'wilder'd ſoul
To ſpurn each baneful care!

And deign, as ling'ring life expires,
To ſoothe, revive, her fleeting fires,
And calm her burſting ſighs;
Her hopes, appall'd in death, reſtore,
And when this heart ſhall throb no more,
Survive in ſofter ſkies.

T.

AT SEA, ON LOSING SIGHT OF THE LAND.

ADIEU, lov'd ſcenes, where firſt I ſaw the light,
For you my boſom heaves the deep-felt ſigh,
While now in diſtance far your hills recede,
And leave to billowy waſtes the cheerleſs eye.

When tropic lands unbounded ſtretch around,
Still o'er thoſe mountains blue ſhall fancy roam;
And, Lune, thy ſhores with rural beauty crown'd,
Through every change my heart ſhall fondly own.

Nor all the charms of India's happy clime
From this dear hope can ever win my breaſt,
That where the cloudleſs morn of life was mine,
In tranquil age theſe wearied limbs may reſt;
That in the vale where winds my native ſtream,
O'er my laſt ſleep the evening ſun may beam!

Y.

SPRING.

LONG-wiſhed Spring, thy riſing dawn
Diſpels the ſtorm-fraught clouds away,
And ſoon with bland enlivening beams
The Sun diffuſes brighter day.

'Twas late when mourn'd the leafleſs woods,
And dreary dead and ſilent all,
Except ſome headlong icicle
Againſt the rugged branches fall.

But now with tufted foliage cloath'd,
They bend majeſtic to the gale,
And oft their wide o'er-arched ſhades
Reſound the ſtrain of Philomel.

The limpid ſtream, relentleſs graſp'd
In icy chains, again looks gay;
Sparkling from ſteep to ſteep deſcends,
Then, ſweetly murmuring, winds away.

And as adown the ſunny vale
The flower-enamel'd ſide it laves,
The primroſe views her image fair
Reflected in the glaſſy waves.

The ſhepherd-boy, at eaſe reclin'd
On the tall mountain's airy brow,
Salutes with many a jocund tune
The lovely ſcene that lies below.

How ſoft the balmy zephyr breathes,
How blue the clear benignant ſky!
The varied landſcape ſmiles around,
Echoing with naught but ſounds of joy.

Nature exults beneath thy reign,
Delightful Spring!—inſpir'd by thee,
I dare, while lightly beats my heart,
T' invoke the power of poeſy.

B.

INSCRIPTION

INSCRIPTION I.

HERE ſtop, young man! and if thine eye
Can ſhed o'er injur'd worth a tear,
With heedleſs ſtep oh paſs not by,
But wake the thought of pity here.

Beneath this yew's funereal ſhade
The broken-hearted Nancy ſleeps;
And often here the paſſing maid,
Or paſſing ruſtic, ſtops and weeps.

For black-hair'd Nancy, kind and fair,
Was gentle as the gentle dove,
And died (ah wretched!) in deſpair,
The victim of unhallow'd love!

Or, if thou ſhed'ſt the bitter tear
O'er thine own ſorrows, man forlorn!
Here pauſe, for ſhe repoſes here
Who once like thee was doom'd to mourn.

Beneath this yew's dark umbrage reſt,
Againſt the rugged trunk reclin'd;
And tender thoughts, ideas bleſt,
Shall ſoftly ſoothe thy mourning mind.

But haſt thou, wretch! by beaſtly luſt
Impell'd to do the blaſted deed,
Betray'd the virgin's guileleſs truſt?
Wretch, if thou haſt, ſtop here and read:

"Spoiler of maids, whoſe ſoul is guile,
A villain's victim ſleeps below!
She drank ſweet poiſon in a ſmile,
And found that lawleſs love was woe.

"Modeſt ſhe was, ſhe knew not art;
Her thoughts ne'er ſoar'd on wings of pride;
Her hand was bounty, and her heart
To pity's mildneſs was allied.

"Love, love the pureſt, fir'd her breaſt;
Love was betray'd by villainy:
But now her ſorrows are at reſt,
And her ſad ſtory ſpeaks to thee."

E. E——TT.

INSCRIPTION II.

HEAR, man of thought, my voice. I know thee well,
And not a ſtranger to my paths art thou;
For I have often mark'd thee in this glen,
Muſing; thy ſeat this bank, moſs-carpeted.
My name is Solitude. In all thy walks
By thee I wait; and when thou ſing'ſt thy ſong
Of true poetic harmony, awake
Echo, my ſiſter, in the craggy vale:
She hears thy ſong, and mournfully repeats
In ſweeter ſounds its ſweetneſs. Mark me, Bard!
Soon as the Sun looks o'er the woody hills,
And gilds with living gold vales and their ſtreams,
I ſeek this cavern damp with dripping ſprings,
By ſun-beam unillum'd, and hear hoarſe gales
Shake the tall pines that o'er this brown rock wave
The ſolemn ſhade. Here, till the Sun ſalutes
The Iſles Atlantic, I, moſt thoughtful, muſe
On life, death, fathomleſs eternity,
Duration, nature, and the Cauſe uncauſed.
But ſoon as dim-ey'd Even ſpreads her ſhades
In ſtill ſucceſſion over earth and ſea;
Soon as the owl welcomes with wildeſt ſhrieks
Deſcending Night, and the ſweet Nightingale
Flings on the ear of Darkneſs melody;
Emerging from this ſombre cavern then,
O'er ſhadowy plains, or by the viewleſs ſtream
That ſoftly murmurs to the lonely hour,
Slowly I wander Or in ſome unknown
And viſionary vale, while far around
The ſilent landſcape ſleeps, I hear the ghoſt
Of Suicide tell his pathetic tale
To Midnight, till the Queen of Heav'n aſcends
Her ſilver-clouded throne, and ſcares away
The formleſs children of the ſepulchre.
Oh, Man of Meditation, ſince theſe joys
Are to thy ſoul not charmleſs, viſit thou
This valley of the cavern, when the Sun
Flames in the eaſt, or when the ſtate of Night
Stalks noiſeleſs o'er the world; and I will bleſs
Thy penſive walk, and whiſper to thy ſoul
Poetic thoughts moſt pleaſing, moſt ſublime.

E. E——TT.

PART OF THE EIGHTH SATIRE OF JUVENAL IMITATED.

*SAY, Orleans, what avails the blazon'd tree,
Rich in imperial anceſtry, to thee?
Why proudly ſhow St. Louis' broken buſt,
The ſword and crucifix obſcur'd with duſt?
Why boaſt the Conſtable,† whoſe gilded ſtaff
Time's icy touch has moulder'd to a half?
Or great Navarre, in whom, with valour ſhone
Each milder grace that dignifies a throne?
If with their effigies you hang the hall,
Where pimps, and proſtitutes, and traitors bawl;
Where midnight plans of regicide are laid,
To ranks of frowning Capets full diſplay'd;
And where, half-drunk, you juſt begin to doſe,
At peep of dawn, when they to battle roſe?
§If ſilken C—— boaſt a martial line,
Whoſe high achievements on his chariot ſhine;
Vain of defect, he gives us thus to ſee
Within what is, without what ought to be;
And vaunts the fires who fought to mark his plate,
Emblaze his curricle, and crown his gate.
C——, whoſe feminine and furtive bloom,
Smooth, poliſh'd limbs, and hands that drop perfume,

* Verſe 1—12.
† The Conſtable Bourbon.
§ Verſe 13—18.

The

The ſhaggy portraits of his fathers ſhame,
Their rufty armour, and Herculean frame.
* Though countleſs quarters fill th' armorial ſhield,
To virtue ſtill nobility muſt yield.
Be by deſert a Churchill or a Hyde,
Be noble acts, not noble birth, your pride.
Let theſe, tho' Chancellor, precede your mace;
Let theſe, not Garter, make the crowd give place.
If juſt in word and deed, I aſk no more.
The patent's clear. My Lord, you walk before:
For he, whoſe virtues earn a nation's thanks,
Beyond a Percy or a Howard ranks.
His country too old Egypt's cry will join:
" 'Tis found—'tis found—an honeſt patriot's mine:
Nobles give way. Nor white nor ſable rod
Shall dare precede " the nobleſt work of God."
†Call we high-born the wretch who ſhames his birth?
Shall paſt ſupply the want of preſent worth?
Then may a Watſon's ſon his God belie,
A Mansfield's cheat, an Abercromby's ſly.
‡Who but a fool his infant would baptize *Goliah*, thus to ſwell his pigmy ſize;
With Cupid dream to bleach his negro's face,
Or cure the rickets with the name of *Grace*?
The mangy pug, Miſs Prue's ſupreme delight,
Whoſe charm is uglineſs, whoſe ſpirit ſpite,
Call'd Hero, Prince, or ſomething more auguſt,
Creates but more abhorrence and diſguſt.
Beware leſt thus Mahon or Plaſſy‖ ſhow
How war-worn titles a burleſque may grow.
§ But whither tends this harſh preceptive vein?
To you, O Q——, I ſuit the ſtrain,
Who thro' St. James's pace with pompous gait,
As if your own deſerts had made you great.
" Hence, vulgar crew," indignant you exclaim,
" Who ſcarcely know the country whence you came!
" A D——s I." Long, mighty D—s, live,
And taſte the joy theſe precious letters give.
Yet ſhould great D——s have a cauſe to plead,
Some low plebeian's talents muſt be fee'd,
To empty coronets who hires his brains,
And laws they made, to ſenators explains.

Oft from a cottage ſprings ſome powerful mind,
Which all the ſophiſt's cobwebs can unwind;
Or ſome bold warrior, who, from India's ſhore
To either pole, bids Britiſh thunder roar.
What excellence is your's? ' A Douglas blood!'
Say are you wiſe? ' A D——!' Brave or good?
' A D——s.' Well—But if ſo great and dull,
How differs then your Grace's noble ſkull
From your great Grandſire's on his buſt of ſtone?
A block of marble his—and your's of bone.
*We act more fairly with the beſtial tribes,
Where individual worth their rank preſcribes.
The ſwifteſt ever is the nobleſt horſe,
Who wins the plate, and triumphs on the courſe;
Tho' mean his paſture and obſcure his breed,
His blood himſelf ennobles by his ſpeed.
But ſhould the colt of *Diamond* or *Highflyer*
Be diſtanced on the turf, and ſhame his ſire,
Off, off to Tatterſall's, conceal his birth,
And on his ſtrength, not ſwiftneſs, reſt his worth:
He ſtill may ſerve a brewer's rumbling dray,
Or amble, harneſs'd, in a tradeſman's *ſhay*.
Hence that yourſelf, and not your ſires, may plead
Some claim to rank, perform one generous deed,
Which to the lofty titles we may join,
They gain'd by merit—you, my Lord, by line.
†Let this ſuffice for one whom Fame reports
Vacant, and vain of ſervitude in courts;
Fruitleſs the Muſe's admonitions there,
Where ſenſe to read, or feel, them is ſo rare.
‡On borrow'd fame 'tis wretched to repoſe;
The prop enfeebled, down the fabric goes.
But would you gain a ſelf-ſupported ſoul,
Nor, like the yielding hop, require a pole,
Be firmly virtuous; true to every truſt;
Brave as a ſoldier; as an umpire juſt.
Should you be ſummon'd by a ſhameleſs Court,
Where will is law, aſſaſſination ſport,
Tho' o'er your neck the guillotine they poiſe,
Point to the criminal, and dictate lies,
Yield not your honour in the jaws of death,
Nor meanly barter happineſs for breath.

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* Verſe 19—29.
† 30—31.
‡ Titles conferred for conqueſts, and continued to the families of the victors.
‖ 32—38.
§ 39—55.

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* Verſe 56—70.
† Verſe 71—74.
‡ Verſe 76—84.

MEMOIRS

MEMOIRS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

MEMOIR *of the* LIFE *of the late* PROFESSOR DAVID RUHNKEN.

DAVID Ruhnken was born at Stolpe, in Upper Pomerania, on the ſecond day of January, in the year 1723. His father had been chief-magiſtrate of the town, was in eaſy circumſtances, had ſeveral other children, and ſpared no reaſonable expence in their education.

As David diſcovered very early uncommon quickneſs in learning, his parents determined, while he was yet a child, to bring him up a ſcholar. His mother in particular had an ambition that her ſon ſhould become a clergyman; and he was ſent for his inſtruction in the Latin tongue to the ſchool of Schlave, of which Kniephoff, a man poſſeſſed with a warm and amiable enthuſiaſm for claſſical literature, was then maſter. He communicated to his pupil all his own paſſion for Roman elegance and learning; and Ruhnken from that time thought nothing ſo much to be deſired as ſuperiority in thoſe which are denominated claſſical attainments.

From Schlave Ruhnken went to Frederick's College in Koningſberg. He was ſoon diſtinguiſhed at that ſeminary for his extraordinary proficiency in Latin erudition. He had for his fellow-ſtudent and rival Immanuel Kant, ſince famous as a metaphyſician and philoſopher.—Kant was then devoted with great zeal to claſſical purſuits; and in theſe there was an ardent but friendly competition between him and Ruhnken all the time they ſtudied together at Koningſberg.

At the age of eighteen years Ruhnken returned from the univerſity to his parents. His parents were deſirous that he ſhould now betake himſelf to the immediate ſtudy of theology, and gave him his choice of any one of the univerſities of Koningſberg, Halle, or Frankfort, at which to proſecute it. The youth himſelf deſired no better than to devote his whole life to claſſical learning, with the addition perhaps of juriſprudence as a means of livelihood.—To avoid for the preſent any direct oppoſition to their wiſhes, he aſked leave to go to ſtudy Greek, under Geſner, at Göttingen; and as few at that time ſtudied the Greek language in Germany otherwiſe than as preparatory to the ſtudy of theology, the old people were ſatisfied, and agreed that in this he ſhould follow his inclination.

He ſet out for Göttingen; but on his way he took the opportunity to viſit Berlin, and the univerſities of Saxony. In Berlin he ſtopped but a few days, intending to ſurvey that capital more at leiſure when he ſhould be upon his return. At Wittenberg, in Saxony, he met with ſo favourable a reception from J. G. Berger, profeſſor of eloquence and antiquities, and from J. Dan. Ritter, profeſſor of juriſprudence, that, after writing to obtain permiſſion from his father and mother, he was induced to continue there two years, inſtead of proceeding, according to his firſt intention, to Göttingen. He obtained during that time the degree of doctor in the civil and the canon laws, and publiſhed a Diſſertation *De Gallâ Placidiâ Auguſtâ*. From Berger he at the ſame time acquired ſingular juſtneſs and delicacy of taſte in regard to purity of Latin compoſition, and great diſcernment in the knowledge of the moſt claſſical Latin compoſitions of modern times. He ſtudied at the ſame time mathematics, logic, and metaphyſics, which were there taught according to the ſyſtem of Wolfius. But theſe ſhared his attention only in an inferior degree. The chief advantage he derived from them was in the aſſiſtance they gave him toward the eaſier and clearer underſtanding of the philoſophical writings of the ancients. Erneſti happening to make an excurſion from Leipſic to Wittenberg, concurred with Berger and Ritter in perſuading him to proceed, for his improvement in Greek literature, rather to Leyden, where he might ſtudy under the famous Hemſterhuis, than to Göttingen, as he before intended. He wrote to his father for leave, and a ſupply of money.—Both were at laſt with reluctance granted. Berger and Ritter gave him letters to Mr. Serjeant Rucker, an eminent lawyer, and to Mr. Meerman, ſyndic or recorder of Rotterdam. Erneſti joined them in the promiſe to procure him a profeſſor's chair in ſome German univerſity as ſoon as he ſhould have finiſhed his ſtudies at Leyden. He ſet out in company with a young nobleman who was on his travels, and arrived there without delay or accident.

To Hemſterhuis he had brought no introductory letter; but immediately after his arrival he waited upon that eminent ſcholar; accoſted him in Latin, related that he was a pupil of Ritter and Berger, and came to ſtudy Greek at Leyden; and

without other commendation was very graciouſly received.

The young man had before conceived a very high opinion, from the report of others, of Hemſterhuis's learning and manners. That opinion was greatly exalted by perſonal converſe with the man himſelf. He choſe this maſter in Grecian literature as in all reſpects the moſt admirable model for his imitation. For ſix years he continued his favourite pupil, conſtant in attendance on his inſtructions in the hours of teaching, and living at other times almoſt always in the old man's private ſociety. Hemſterhuis's favour and recommendations procured him the profit of the direction of the ſtudies of different pupils; ſo that when his parents, to draw him home, began to deny him farther ſupplies of money, he was enabled to ſubſiſt by the fees which he received for his leſſons. He carefully peruſed during this period all the Greek and Roman authors, exploring the true ſenſe of every paſſage with the keeneſt and moſt patient inveſtigation; reſorting, where it was neceſſary, to the aid of every collateral light from other authors and other branches of knowledge; diſcuſſing in every obſcurity the queſtion of the integrity of the text; carefully noting every thing that appeared to be particularly worthy of remark; and wherever he was himſelf ultimately at a loſs, recurring for information to Hemſterhuis. The works of Homer, Heſiod, Callimachus, and Apollonius Rhodius, in Greek literature, were thoſe which he ſtudied with the greateſt attention. His proficiency was demonſtrated in a Critical Epiſtle on Homer and Heſiod, which he addreſſed to Valkenaer, another eminent diſciple of Hemſterhuis; and in a ſecond Epiſtle on the Works of Callimachus and Apollonius Rhodius, which he ſent, two years after that, to his old friend Erneſti. He alſo gave conſiderable aſſiſtance to the learned Alberti in his edition of Heſychius.

From Greek he returned to the ſtudy of juriſprudence. Hemſterhuis, who deſired to fix him as a profeſſor in ſome Dutch univerſity, was of opinion that it might be of advantage for him to be qualified to fill a juridical chair, as well as one belonging to the province of claſſical literature. Beſides, the intimate alliance between the ſtudy of Roman antiquities and that of the civil law, naturally led him, who was a proficient in the one, to take a pleaſure in cultivating the other. Ruhnken had likewiſe under his care a pupil who was engaged in the ſtudy of juriſprudence, and whom it was his duty to aſſiſt in that. As a proof of his diligence and ſucceſs in this purſuit, he publiſhed, with a Tranſlation, and learned Notes, the Greek Commentaries of Thalelæus, Theodorus, Stephanus, and Cyrillus, on the Title of the Code and Digeſt which relates to Advocates and Procurators.

He reſumed after this his ſtudies in Greek. An edition of the hitherto unpubliſhed Lexicon by Timæus, of the words of which the uſe is peculiar to Plato, was the firſt fruit of his return to this language. To the text of Timæus he added very learned Notes. The Treatiſe itſelf is ſhort, and without affectation of erudition—without the quotation of authorities, ſimply defines the words and phraſes which it profeſſes to explain; but its definitions are very clear and ſatisfactory, and illuſtrate many paſſages in Plato, not otherwiſe eaſy to be underſtood.—Montfaucon had before printed a ſpecimen of this ſmall work. M. Capperonnier, of the King's Library at Paris, furniſhed the tranſcript from which Mr. Ruhnken printed his edition; omitting, however, ſome things of ſmall moment, which were in the original copy. It was reprinted at Leipſic in the year 1756. In 1789 Mr. Ruhnken himſelf publiſhed a new edition of this Treatiſe, with many additional remarks, emendations of paſſages in ancient authors, and fragments from other Greek Lexicons yet unpubliſhed. Many parts of Plato are in this book finely illuſtrated by the obſervations of the editor. Timæus was a ſophiſt who flouriſhed in the third century.

This publication came out in the year 1754. Ruhnken had ſoon after an invitation to a profeſſorſhip in Germany; but he was now too much pleaſed with his ſituation, his friends, and his proſpects in Holland, to accept it. Hemſterhuis had given him aſſurance that he would leave no means untried to procure him to be nominated ſucceſſor either to himſelf or to Oudendorp, profeſſor of Roman literature, hiſtory, and antiquities, in the univerſity of Leyden.

In the year 1755 Ruhnken made an excurſion to Paris, to enlarge his mind by a more extenſive and varied acquaintance with ſociety, and to examine the valuable public libraries in that capital. Thoſe which he was the moſt deſirous to inveſtigate were the King's Library, and that of the Benedictines of St. Maur's, at St. Germain's-in-the-Fields. To both he obtained eaſy acceſs by the favour of M.

Capperonnier. Capperonnier not only allowed him to have the uſe of books from the King's Library in private at his own lodgings, but procured him ſimilar indulgence from the Benedictines. His application and readings were ravenous and indefatigable. Some manuſcripts he tranſcribed entirely; from others he made extracts: others he compared with the printed editions, and noted the variations. As the catalogues had not been always made out from a thorough examination of the manuſcripts which their titles reſpectively deſcribed, he was often led aſide from the particular purpoſe with which he opened any one of theſe, by finding, under the title, perhaps, of ſome Father of the Church, beſide him, portions of Plato, Ariſtotle, Xenophon, and others of the beſt authors. Theſe he found commonly inſerted without any diſcontinuity of the manuſcript, or any mark to indicate that the copyiſt there paſſed from one work to another. Among other objects of curioſity which were ſhewn to him at this library, was the ſtudy occupied by Caſaubon when he was keeper of it; an apartment which Ruhnken naturally ſurveyed with awful veneration.

In a whole year's reſidence at Paris he made a greater number of tranſcripts and collations of different editions than were ever known to have been executed by one perſon within the ſame ſpace of time.—The Pariſians, who witneſſed his induſtry, named him, on account of it, Hercules Muſagetes. Nor did he, in the mean time, neglect to mingle in the amuſements and the ſociety of Paris. He viſited the theatres, galleries of paintings, ſchools of medicine, cabinets of medals, with the workſhops of eminent artiſts and artizans, and all that was moſt intereſting in that ſeat of learning, ſcience, pleaſure, buſineſs, taſte, and vanity. He became acquainted there with two learned Engliſhmen, in whoſe converſation he took great delight; Mr. Samuel Muſgrave, who was then ſtudying medicine; and Mr. Thomas Tyrwhit, a man of fortune and of pleaſure, but fond of elegant erudition, and who lived afterwards to diſtinguiſh himſelf by his learned publications in his own country.

From Paris he was recalled by the friendly care of Hemſterhuis. Both Hemſterhuis and Oudendorp were now old and infirm; and Ruhnken's good patron wiſhed him to be in the way, to ſucceed to the chair of the one or the other of them.—Till a vacancy ſhould occur, Ruhnken was appointed as Greek reader to aſſiſt Hemſterhuis.

He entered upon the duties of this appointment in the month of October 1757, by reading an inaugural Diſſertation on the Right of Greece to the Character of the Parent Country of the Arts and Sciences. This oration was heard with extraordinary applauſe, on account both of the ingenuity and reſearch with which its general propoſition was proved and illuſtrated, and of the purity and elegance of its Latinity, excelling any thing that had for many years been produced on any ſuch occaſion at Leyden. The duties of his ſituation as reader or lecturer engaged him to interpret the books of the New Teſtament, ſuch as the Goſpel of St. Luke, and the Acts of the Apoſtles, and after theſe the profane claſſics, Homer, Xenophon, &c. This taſk he performed with great ability, explaining thoſe books one portion after another, and teaching his pupils alſo to read and explain them; after which he uſually dictated obſervations upon the difficult paſſages, to be written down, and privately ſtudied by them.

When Geſner of Göttingen was afterwards preparing to publiſh his edition of the Hymns of Orpheus, Rhunken having beſtowed much pains in the critical ſtudy of thoſe pieces, communicated his notes to that learned profeſſor. But Geſner was not willing to give to another a right to ſhare in the praiſe of his labour; and he therefore declined to uſe what Rhunken had ſent. Yet the advice of Erneſti at laſt prevailed upon him to inſert thoſe hitherto unpubliſhed fragments of Orpheus, which Rhunken had copied from the manuſcripts in the King of France's library, and the various readings which he had noted in collating three of thoſe manuſcripts. Geſner received theſe from Erneſti, and but for his earneſt perſuaſion would not have made uſe of them.

Soon after this, upon a vacancy in the profeſſorſhip of civil-law at Leyden, Ruhnken, by the influence of Hemſterhuis, was enabled to evince his gratitude to his old friend Ritter, by procuring him to be nominated to fill the vacant chair. Ritter, however, after ſignifying his acceptance of the appointment, ſuffered himſelf to be over-perſuaded by his wife, who was afraid of finding her death in Holland, and ſtayed where he was.

Four years after his appointment to the office of reader in Greek, Rhunken ſucceeded, on the death of Oudendorp, to the

the profeſſorſhip of Latin eloquence, Roman antiquities, and hiſtory. His inaugural D ſcourſe upon this occaſion was *De Doctore umbratico*, and had for its ſcope to expoſe the diſadvantages of that excluſive attachment to ſolitary, or merely ſcholaſtic, ſtudy, which unfits a man for the eaſy, uſeful, and elegant intercourſe, of common life; while it alſo makes him unable to diſtinguiſh in letters what things are truly important, from thoſe which are mere trifles and fooleries unworthy of a reaſonable perſon's care. The diſcourſe gave offence to the maſters of ſome of the principal ſchools, who thought that its ridicule was directed againſt them, and became, in conſequence of this, Rhunken's enemies. A profeſſor at Amſterdam, and another at Franeker, had been his competitors, at leaſt in their private wiſhes, for the chair at Leyden; and the diſappointment made them alſo unfriendly to him. Both theſe incidents contributed for a while to render the attendance of ſtudents at his lectures leſs numerous than was to have been expected. He gave three different courſes annually; one of hiſtory, in which he followed the plan of Perizonius, or rather Turſellini, with improvements; another of antiquities, in which, from the genuine teſtimonies of the ancients themſelves, and from remaining monuments, he explained the whole detail of the cuſtoms, arts, manners, and policy, of the Romans; a third for the interpretation of claſſical authors, in which Terence, Suetonius, Cicero, and Ovid were among the favourite ſubjects of his prælections.

Geſner died at Göttingen, the ſame year on which Ruhnken was promoted to this profeſſorſhip at Leyden. Upon the recommendation of Erneſti of Leipſic, Rhunken was invited by the Hanoverian Miniſter, Baron Munchauſen, to fill that vacancy. He declined the offer for himſelf, but recommended Heyne, who accepted the appointment, and has ſince done it infinite honour. The curators of the Univerſity of Leyden had the generoſity to reward his attachment to it by adding ſix hundred florins a-year to his ſalary.

In the year 1763, when he was above the age of forty, Mr. Ruhnken conceived a warm affection for *Mariamne Heirmans*, a young lady of admirable beauty, daughter to Mr. Gerard Heirmans, who had been Dutch Conſul at Leghorn.—Although ſhe was only in her eighteenth year, and had many young admirers, ſhe gave a preference to the addreſſes of the profeſſor. He married her though ſhe had no fortune. After living with him five years in great mutual happineſs, and bearing him two daughters, ſhe was ſtruck with an apoplexy, became firſt ſpeechleſs, and then loſt the uſe of ſight; and ſhe now ſurvives him in a ſtate of wretched imbecility.

His marriage made ſome alteration in his habits of life. He now accuſtomed himſelf to riſe early in the morning; then to ſtudy for a couple of hours; then give two or three hours to the buſineſs of his profeſſorſhip; in the intervals between his hours of teaching, either to walk, or amuſe himſelf at home; then to dine; then to paſs ſome hours either at the houſes of his friends, or with his friends at his own houſe; after this to ſup with his wife and children, and retire early to reſt. There were three days in the week on which he was not engaged in teaching, and at leaſt on two of thoſe he uſed to go out to hunt. He had, beſides, ſo many other of the common duties of life to attend to, that it is ſurprizing, not that he ſhould have publiſhed ſo little, but that he ſhould have found time to prepare ſo much for publication.

His friend Alberti had not lived to complete his edition of Heſychius.—Rhunken therefore brought out the ſecond volume of that work with accuracy and illuſtrations not unequal to thoſe which had been exhibited in the firſt.

Rutilius Lupus, Velleius Paterculus, and Cornelius Nepos, were three authors whoſe writings Profeſſor Rhunken became deſirous to illuſtrate in new editions.—The work of Cornelius Nepos, which he much admired for the pure and ſimple elegance of its ſtyle, he would have elucidated and adorned by exhibiting in conjunction with the text the parallel paſſages from thoſe Greek hiſtorians whom Nepos had followed as his authorities. But he intended to begin theſe labours by giving his edition of Rutilius Lupus. In preparing for this, he entered on a new peruſal of all the Greek orators and rhetoricians. Aldus has publiſhed, in one collection, moſt of the remains of the Greek rhetoricians of which there have not yet been ſeparate editions. Reading Aldus's Collection, Mr. Rhunken diſcovered, in a Treatiſe by the rhetorician Apſines, a paſſage which, upon comparing it with the Notes of John of Sicily upon Ariſtides, he found to be that portion which relates to the hiſtorical invention of the Work of Longinus *De Arte Rhetorica*, which was

ſuppoſed to have been entirely loſt. He communicated the diſcovery to his friend Hemſterhuis, and by his advice had a ſhort Notice of it inſerted in the *Journal des Sçavans*. Rhunken afterwards collated this paſſage with the manuſcripts of Longinus's remains; and at the time of his death left almoſt all in readineſs for a new edition of that author, with this important addition.

In the year 1766 died Hemſterhuis, at an age above fourſcore. Next year Rhunken was *Rector Magnificus* of the Univerſity; and upon laying down this annual office, on the eighth day of February, 1768, he pronounced an eulogy of his deceaſed friend, certainly one of the moſt eloquent and judicious things of the kind with which any modern has enriched the language of ancient Rome. In that compoſition, which has been ſince repeatedly printed, he appears to have imitated, in ſome parts with great cloſeneſs, the ſtyle and manner of Salluſt.

The ſame year came out Rhunken's edition of three Latin Treatiſes on Figures in Speech, by Rutilius Lupus, Aquila Romanus, and Julius Rufinianus. The work of Lupus is a tranſlation from the Greek of Gorgias, who was maſter in rhetoric to the younger Cicero, and contains good verſions of many valuable extracts from the works of the Greek orators: that of Aquila is ſimply an abſtract from a larger work by Alexander Numenius, having Latin examples introduced into it by the abridger, inſtead of Greek ones. The Treatiſe of Rufinianus was written in the age of Conſtantine, and gives its examples out of Cicero and Virgil only. This edition gives the genuine text with perfect fidelity. It illuſtrates the obſcurities, amends the corruptions, and aſſembles into one agreeable view all that is now to be known of the age, the fortunes, and the writings, of the ſeveral authors. It is ſtill more valuable on account of an excellent Critical Hiſtory of the Grecian Orators, with which the editor enriched it, and in which all the lights of his erudition and judgment were brought fully into effect.

In the year 1770 Rhunken began to diſtinguiſh Daniel Wyttenbach, long his pupil and friend, at length his ſucceſſor, with the ſame kindneſs which he had himſelf experienced from Hemſterhuis.

About that time he read the Works of Xenophon, together with ſuch books in ancient and modern literature as afforded any materials to illuſtrate this author, and communicated his remarks and emendations to Erneſti, for the edition of Xenophon which he was then about to publiſh. This was Erneſti's ſecond edition of Xenophon. Valckenaer, at Rhunken's requeſt, communicated likewiſe his remarks. Erneſti, however, made leſs uſe of theſe communications than the two profeſſors had expected.

The year 1771 was to Rhunken a period of affliction. His wife, after being threatened with a dropſy, loſt the uſe firſt of ſpeech, afterwards of ſight. He himſelf laboured for a time under ſevere illneſs; and his youngeſt daughter had a ſickneſs, in conſequence of which ſhe alſo loſt the uſe of her eyes. He was at the ſame time teized by the nibbling abuſe of J. A. Klotz, whoſe officious offers of friendſhip he had ſlighted. The reputation of his learning was brought in queſtion by Profeſſors Burman and Schrader in two new publications. And to crown theſe vexations, ſome of his principal friends ſhewed ſomewhat of a diſpoſition to favour the attacks of his enemies, and complained that his method of teaching was tame, and wanting in that enthuſiaſm without which the minds of youth are not eaſily to be inflamed with a love of learning. But Rhunken endured the diſtreſſes of his family with manly fortitude and pious hope; and thoſe other reproaches he eaſily deſpiſed, as knowing them to be unjuſt, and offered without conſideration and judgment in their authors.

In the year 1772, while he was preparing an edition of Velleius Paterculus, and was reviſing ſome of his former publications, he had the pleaſure of receiving a letter from M. Villoiſon of Paris, in which that illuſtrious ſcholar, then young and obſcure, ſolicited the honour of his acquaintance and his advice for the direction of his ſtudies. Both were, by Rhunken, moſt readily granted.

In 1773, he had the merit of diſcovering a part of the treatiſe of Sebaſtian Corradus, de Quæſturâ, of the very exiſtence of which, men of letters were, in general, ignorant; and of procuring it to be republiſhed by his friend Erneſti. This treatiſe is highly valuable for the elegance of its compoſition, and for the light which it throws on the writings of Cicero.

In 1774, on the death of Abraham Gronovius, Rhunken was appointed keeper of the public Library at Leyden. His friend Valckenaer was, alſo, a candidate for the office; but very willingly gave place to Rhunken. On the ninth and tenth days of February, 1775, was celebrated the ſecond ſecular anniverſary of the inſtitution

ſtitution of the Univerſity of Leyden. The feſtivities on that occaſion were, however, conducted with a tumult and diſorder which this Profeſſor did not approve.

In the year 1776, he publiſhed ſeparately a Diſſertation concerning the Life and Writings of Dionyſius Longinus. Theſe, with certain Notes and Various Readings, had been prepared for Toup's intended edition of that author. But, Toup was ſlow in producing his work, and ſomewhat niggardly of thanks and praiſe to his auxiliaries. It was thought by the beſt judges, that nothing ſuperior to Rhunken's Diſſertation had ever been compoſed in the Critical Hiſtory of Literature. It appeared in Toup's edition in 1778; but Toup did not even ſend Rhunken a ſingle copy of his book, in a preſent, for all the aſſiſtance he had given him.

Matthæi, Rector of the Univerſity of Moſcow, about this time, communicated to Profeſſor Rhunken two hymns of Homer, unknown to the learned of Europe, but found, in an ancient manuſcript, in a library at Moſcow. Theſe Rhunken publiſhed, with very elaborate illuſtrations, in 1780. And, upon receiving a more complete copy from Moſcow, he gave, afterwards, a new edition of theſe Hymns. He ſuffered much this year by a dangerous colic, from which, however, he had the happineſs of a complete recovery.

It was in 1779, that his edition of Velleius Paterculus came out; admirable for his emendations of the text, for the clearneſs and learning of his illuſtrations, for the claſſical delicacy and elegance with which every thing that he did in it was finiſhed.

At the requeſt of Mr. Haken, Miniſter of Stolpe, he communicated to that gentleman a ſhort Memoir of his own Life, to be inſerted in a work which he was then publiſhing, relative to the hiſtory of Pomerania.

In 1782, he gave a new edition of his two Critical Epiſtles; ſubjoining the new edition of the two Hymns of Homer.

In his political ſentiments, though quiet and moderate, he was adverſe to the party of the Prince of Orange. He was, therefore, a ſufferer by the revolution of 1787, both in the diſappointment of his political wiſhes, and even in the diminution of the number of his pupils, and of his fees.

In 1789 he republiſhed his Eulogy of Hemſterhuis, and his Timæus's Lexicon; and gave, likewiſe, a new edition of the elegant Works of Muretus.

In 1792 he was perſuaded, for the ſum of ſeven hundred florins, to ſuperintend a new edition of Scheller's Latin Dictionary.

The revolution in 1795, however it might for a ſhort time gratify his wiſhes as a politician, proved unfavourable to his intereſts as a Profeſſor, by again thinning the numbers of the ſtudents at the univerſity. As ſome compenſation for his loſs, the curators, next year, added three hundred florins to his ſalary.

He was now 74 years of age, and except that he began to experience unuſual quickneſs and difficulty of reſpiration in walking, was, in general, ſtill vigorous and healthy. In July, 1796, he began to ſuffer from a giddineſs in his head. Upon his recovery from this complaint he was affected with a dropſy in his breaſt and feet. This diſorder ſtill continued to hang about him; but was, for a time, alleviated by the care of his phyſicians. In the ſummer of 1797 he found himſelf ſo much better, that he went abroad about his ordinary affairs as before; and in the harveſt he went out again a-hunting, though not quite ſo much as on the preceding year. As winter came on, he was affected with a cough, and the ſymptoms of dropſy began to increaſe upon him. Till the month of May, 1798, he continued to become worſe, but ſlowly, and ſtill with hopes of new relief as the ſeaſon ſhould advance. At laſt the dropſy ſettled in his breaſt and the upper parts of his body. On the 11th of May, he paſſed the day at home; walking in his chamber and converſing with his family and friends, without depreſſion of ſpirits or ſenſe of pain. He fell aſleep, however, while he ſate at ſupper, and ſo went earlier than was uſual to bed. He got up early next morning and dreſſed himſelf without aſſiſtance. Almoſt immediately, after, he felt himſelf ill, and deſired the ſervant to call his eldeſt daughter. She came and found him almoſt ſpeechleſs. He was put in bed, where he languiſhed two days in a ſtate of intenſe fever, and quite inſenſible. At the tenth hour in the evening of the 14th of May, he expired.

He was rather above the middle ſtature, and of a ſquare well-knit figure; his aſpect was manly, ingenuous, and pleaſing; he was not ſilly nor indiſcreet in his talk, but his ſpeech was open, candid, and ſincere. In his youth he was reckoned handſome, and his manners were highly polite and conciliating. His favourite amuſement was hunting, and he had a pride in keeping excellent greyhounds.—He was a ſkilful markſman with a gun; but

but in his latter years he confined his amuſement to courſing hares. He was ſkilful in muſic, and a good judge of paintings. He lived kindly and happily with his family, in a ſtyle of expenſe ſuitable to his ſtation, and in the exerciſe of liberal hoſpitality. He died without having accumulated riches, or involved himſelf in debt. The curators of the Univerſity purchaſed his private library for an annuity of five hundred florins to his widow and daughters. He was a man of the moſt ardent attachment to the intereſts of literature, and of great and active benevolence. As a critic he excelled in genius or inventive perſpicacity, in deep and various erudition, in juſtneſs and exquiſite delicacy of taſte. He was deſervedly eſteemed as the pureſt and moſt elegant writer of Latinity in the age in which he lived. His compoſitions diſplay much of the ſpirit of the Greek critic Longinus, whoſe works he ſo delighted to illuſtrate. He was, in his life, the pride of critical erudition, and of the Univerſity of Leyden. His death was lamented as a great and common loſs by the whole learned world.

Extracts from the Port-folio of a Man of Letters.

A PLEASING PICTURE.

CAMUS, a member of the French National Inſtitute, who was deputed to viſit the countries united to the Republic, concludes his Journey through the Departments of the Lower Rhine, and of the vicinity of Calais and the Somme, with this general and pleaſing view of their ſtate in the tenth year of the Republic:

"The general reſult of my obſervations may be compriſed in a few words. The Republican departments that I have viſited are in a flouriſhing condition. All active perſons turn their views to manufactures and commerce. The arts, which give life to manufactures and ſuggeſt new proceſſes, are honoured and ſtudied. The energy of men of talents are bent this way. The *belles-lettres* and fine arts are generally in a ſtate of ſtagnation. Materials for literature are not wanting. But, as the *belles-lettres* and the fine-arts flouriſh only in peace and in the boſom of opulence, when the perſons capable of appreciating their value have plenty of money, we are not to be ſurpriſed, if they have not obtained that conſideration which is the cauſe of their ſucceſs. The duration of peace, the ſecurity of property, the patronage of government, taſte and diſcernment in the application of the funds, which a proſperous commerce will abundantly ſupply, render fruitful the ſeeds which are generally ſpread through the ſoil of the Republic."

ANECDOTE.

Dumourier ſurrendered himſelf to Clairfayt in the hope of receiving, at leaſt in compliments and fine ſpeeches, ſome recompence for delivering up to the Auſtrians four deputies of the Convention and a French General. With his hat off he waited for the moment when the General would ſpeak to him. Some Auſtrian ſoldiers came in great haſte, bringing to Clairfayt a wounded French ſoldier. He was a ſentinel whom they had met with on duty. As they approached him, they commanded him to be ſilent, and levelled their pieces at him. The Frenchman cried out "*Alert*," and preſented to warn them. The Auſtrians fired and wounded him; led him away priſoner, and requeſted the General to decide on his deſtiny. Clairfayt got up, took the Frenchman by the hand and ſaid: "Brave fellow, you have done your duty: I eſteem you more than I do a traitor. I will ſend my phyſician to you. Soldiers, take the greateſt care of him."

A ROYAL REMONSTRANCE.

That learned, ingenious, and claſſical ſcholar, the Rev. Stephen Weſton, to whom the literary world are conſiderably indebted, has lately directed his ſtudies to Arabian and Perſian literature. We may expect from his taſte and induſtry much curious and miſcellaneous information. The following extracts are taken from a ſingular paper, printed, but we believe not publiſhed, which bears for title "The Spirited Remonſtrance of Rajah Scobah Sing to the Emperor Aurungzebe." It is accompanied by the original Perſian on the oppoſite page.

"When we conſider the writer of this Letter was a petty Prince addreſſing a powerful Emperor, we cannot but admire the bold intrepidity and the contempt for a mercileſs tyrant it diſplays in every part. But its eloquence, the warmth of its colouring, and the propriety of its images, and the charm of its genius, ſtamp it with a peculiar and unlooked for value.

value. It was not expected from the paſſive obedience of the Eaſt, and an Oriental remonſtrance was never heard, at leaſt by us, in ſo ſublime a tone." There are alſo frequent touches of beautiful nature and pictureſque ſketches. We ſhall now detail ſome of the moſt curious paragraphs:

He opens with aſſuring the Emperor that he has ever been ready with his ſervices as a loyal ſervant, and every thought he has, is conſtantly exerted for the proſperity of the empire. That his predeceſſors were kings of high character: Alexander II. he thus characteriſes. "For thirty-two years he ſpread the bleſſed ſhadow of protection over the world; and having acquired all the marks of fortune and proſperity became the very current term for excellence and ſign of reputation on earth. Whereſoever he turned his eye he ſaw victory in preſent, and proſperity in future."

He then accuſes the Emperor that he has alienated many of theſe conqueſts, and depopulated the country by exceſſive taxation. "The farmers are plundered and the revenue is defrauded, and the conſequence is a deficit in the contributions; and for a lak, or one hundred thouſand rupees, one thouſand is now collected, and the ſtrong places are all deſtroyed, and the fortreſſes reduced to ſand-heaps. Whenever poverty has entered the palaces of kings, the ſtate and condition of the nobles may eaſily be conceived. At this moment the Sepoys are in rebellion, the merchants complaining, the Muſſulmauns weeping, and the Hindoos burning, and many in want of their nightly bread beat their cheeks till they are red. You exact a poll-tax from the ſick and needy; you rob the indigent of his platter; and the poor man of his cup."

Here he finely deſcribes the Divinity. "If the authentic Word of God, if the heavenly book be held in any eſteem, God is the Lord both of true believers and the wild uncivilized Arab, and not of Muſſulmauns only; and that there is but a point of difference between the infidel and the believer, is moſt evident. Though the colouring vary, the true painter that mixes it is one, and he is God! Where there is a moſque, it is to him that we pray; and where there is a temple of idols, for love of him the bells are ſhaken. If we find fault with the religious faith of any man, we contradict the letter of the heavenly book; if we deface the picture, we commit an offence againſt the painter."

To this remarkable paſſage the Rajah adds a diſtich, which contains the moſt ingenious idea poſſible, to account for the origin and the appearance of evil in this world.

"*Diſtich.*—Whether it be beauty or deformity that you look on, put not the hand of obliteration on it. Defect of proportion is an inſcrutable myſtery."

He continues his elevated ſtrain of remonſtrance againſt the poll-tax. He ſays, "In whatever light you conſider a poll-tax, nothing can juſtify it. The proof of a juſt government and a good police, is where a beautiful woman decked with gold and jewels, can travel from country to country unmoleſted and in perfect ſecurity. At this time the cities are given up to plunder, what then muſt be the condition of the deſerts?"

Moſt ingeniouſly the Rajah concludes, by adviſing the Emperor to begin his capitation-tax by the Rajah Ramſing, becauſe he is the head of the Hindoo tribes. After him he ſays, "To take it from me your friend, your prompt obedient ſervant and well-wiſher, will be a matter of leſs difficulty; but to torment ants and flies is unworthy of a man of courage." And finally, with marvellous intrepidity he concludes, "It will appear wonderful hereafter to poſterity, that thoſe who have eat your Majeſty's ſalt, and whoſe buſineſs and duty it was, as guardians and tutors, to exhibit patterns of virtue, ſhould have neglected to inſtruct your Majeſty in the principles of truth, which is the eſſence of the ſoul!"

ORIGINAL LETTERS *of* SIR JOHN VANBURGH *to* JACOB TONSON.

1719.

"I have the misfortune of loſing, for I now ſee little hopes of ever getting it, near 2,000l. due to me for many years ſervice, plague and trouble at Blenheim, which that wicked woman of "Marlborough" is ſo far from paying me, that the Duke being ſued by ſome of the workmen for work done there, ſhe has tried to turn the debt upon me, for which, I think, ſhe ought to be hanged.

We ſtayed two nights in Woodſtock, but there was an order to the ſervants, under her Grace's own hand, not to let me enter Blenheim; and leſt that ſhould not mortify me enough, ſhe, having ſome how learned that my wife was of the company, ſent an expreſs the night before we came there, with orders, if ſhe came with the Caſtle-Howard ladies, the ſervants ſhould not ſuffer her to ſee either houſe, garden,

gardens, or even to enter the park; so that she was forced to sit all day and keep me company at the inn."

SIR JOHN VANBURGH *to* JACOB TONSON.

1725.

"I have been forced into Chancery by that B. B. B. old B— the Duchess of Marlborough, where she has got an injunction upon me by her friend the late good Chancellor*, who declared that I never was employed by the Duke, and therefore had no demand upon his estate for my services at Blenheim. Since my hands were thus tied up from trying by law to recover my arrear, I have prevailed with Sir Robert Walpole to help me in a scheme which I proposed to him, by which I have got my money in spite of the hussey's teeth. My carrying this point enrages her much, and the more because it is of considerable weight in my small fortune, which she has heartily endeavoured to destroy, as to throw me into an *English Bastile*, there to finish my days, as I began them in a *French one*.

ORIGINAL LETTER *of the late* GENERAL WOLFE.

SIR,

You can't find me a more agreeable employment than to serve or oblige you, and I wish with all my heart that my inclination and abilities were of equal force. I don't recollect what it was I recommended to Mr.———'s nephew, it might be the Comte de Turpin's book, which was certainly worth looking into, as it contains a good deal of plain practice. Your brother no doubt is master of the Latin and French languages, and has some knowledge of the Mathematics. Without the last he can never become acquainted with one considerable branch of our business, the construction of fortifications, and the attack and defence of places; and I would advise him by all means to give up a year or two of his time now while he is young, if he has not already done it, to the study of the mathematics, because it will greatly facilitate his progress in military matters. As to the books that are fittest for his purpose, he may begin with the King of Prussia's Regulations for his Horse and Foot, where the economy and good order of an army in the lower branches is extremely correct: Then there are the Memoirs of the Marquis de Santa Cruz, Feuquiere, Montecuculi; Folard's Commentaries upon Polybius; the Projet de Tactique, ou la Phalange, couplée et doublée; L'Attaque et la Defense des Places, par le Maréchal de Vauban; Les Mémoires de Goulon, L'Ingénieur de Campagne, par St. Remi, for all that concerns tillery:—Of the Antients, Vegetius, Cæsar, Thucydides, Xenophon's Life of Cyrus, and The Retreat of the 10,000 Greeks. I don't mention Polybius, because the Commentaries and the History generally go together of later days. Davila, Guicciardini, Strada, the Memoirs of the Duc de Sully.

There is abundance of military knowledge to be picked out of the Lives of Gustavus Adolphus and Charles XII. Kings of Sweden; also of Zisca the Bohemian: and if a tolerable account could be got of the Exploits of Scanderbeg, it would be inestimable; for he excels all the officers ancient and modern in the conduct of a small defensive army. I met with him in the Turkish History, but no where else. The Life of Sertorius contains many fine things this way; there is a book lately published, that I have heard commended, "l'Art de la Guerre par Pratique;" I suppose it is collected from all the best authors that treat of war: and there is a little volume intitled "De la petite Guerre" that your brother should take in his pocket when he goes upon duties and detachments. The Marshall de Puysegur's book too is in esteem. I believe Mr. ——— will think this catalogue long enough; and if he has patience to read and a desire to apply, as I am persuaded he has, the knowledge contained in them, there is wherewithal to make him a considerable person in his profession, and of course very useful and serviceable to his country.

In general the Lives of all great commanders and all good histories of warlike nations will be very instructive, and lead him naturally to imitate what he must necessarily approve of.—In these days of scarcity, and in these unlucky times, it is much to be wish'd that all our young soldiers of birth and education would * * * * * * * * * * * * *

* Qu. Lord Macclesfield.

NEW

NEW PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

MR. BOOTH HODGETT'S (DUDLEY) *for Machinery for rolling Iron for Shanks, and for forming the ſame into Shanks for Nails.*

THE method uſed in rolling iron is well known, the variation adopted by the patentee is obtained by having one roller perfectly cylindrical, or in the uſual form of rollers, and the other, at proper intervals, is ſo indented as to form the ſhanks of nails at once, by making them thick at one end, and running off to a point at the other. It is evident that by a contrivance of this kind the operation of nail-making muſt be greatly expedited. That part of the buſineſs which relates to the making of the heads is to be done in the uſual way. In the caſe of brads, where heads are not wanting the whole operation is performed at once. The indentations on the roller are of courſe made of different lengths according to the ſize of the nails wanted.

MR. STEPHEN HOOPER'S (WALWORTH) *for Machinery for cleanſing of dry and other Harbours;—opening a Channel through Sands at Sea, &c. &c.*

The apparatus to keep off the back water, and the reſervoir, may be built of any dimenſion of timber or other materials, of a concave form, in the proportion of about thirty feet in length, to twenty in breadth. If built of timber, a number of ſquare piles muſt be placed at about two feet aſunder, and of ſuch a length as, when driven ſufficiently deep, to leave the upper part of them on a level with the top of the pier-head. A row of theſe piles being placed in the front, another row muſt be driven cloſe to the pier-head, and a range to form each end. The front and back rows muſt be ſtrongly fixed or locked together by timber, framed acroſs and keyed, and the piles at the ends in the ſame manner, ſo that the whole may be ſufficiently ſtrong to confine the body of water contained in it, and to withſtand the action of the ſea againſt it. The front part of the reſervoir, and the end next the ſea, muſt be ſupplied with a number of blocks or pieces of timber, about twelve inches ſquare framed between the piles from the bottom to the top, to be fluſh or ſquare with the inſide of the piles, for valves to ſhut againſt: theſe blocks muſt be placed about a foot aſunder, by which openings will be formed between the piles, of about two feet wide by one foot deep. To each of theſe ſpaces, a valve muſt be fixed, opening inwards, freely to admit the water, when the waves drive againſt the reſervoir; and then, by cloſing when the wave retires, prevent the water from returning. The bottom of this reſervoir muſt be made water-tight, that part only excepted, which communicates with a tunnel, which is made of proper dimenſions to convey the water from the reſervoir to the upper part of the harbour. This tunnel muſt be fixed along by the inſide of the pier-head cloſe to the ground, and filled with a number of ſluices about ten feet diſtant from each other. In cleanſing a dry-harbour, the perſon employed to ſuperintend the buſineſs muſt at high water open the ſluice next above the waters edge; and when the ſea runs high, the next below it (for the water in the tunnel will, by the action of the waves on the reſervoir, be conſiderably higher than the tide itſelf, or level of the water in the harbour: and the current from the ſluice will drive the ſoil it meets with into the water); and as the tide ebbs he muſt open another ſluice, and then another, and ſo on: this proceſs will ſcour from each part of the harbour along the head in ſucceſſion, a quantity of ſoil proportioned to the height of the tide, and of the water driven into the reſervoir.

The next thing deſcribed in this ſpecification is an horizontal windmill. Then a machine for pecking up rocks under water, ſo as to open or aſſiſt in making a navigation. The peckers may be fixed by different machinery to work by the motion of the veſſel; but in caſes where the veſſel has no motion, the peckers may be worked by a roller having a number of cogs about three fourths of the way round it, for another ſet of cogs fixed to the pecking bars to work into. On the turning of the roller, the bar is raiſed up till it comes to that part of the roller where there are no cogs, when it frees itſelf and drops down with velocity to peck the ſtone. Theſe rollers may be put in motion by manual labour, horſes, wind, or water, and may be worked with different machinery.

A ſhifting keel to aſſiſt ſhips, hoys, barges, &c. going to the windward; and a lighter for ſcouring away bars, &c. are repreſented by plates, and deſcribed in

Mr. Hooper's ſpecification. To theſe are likewiſe added improvements upon a water-wheel for raiſing water; and another with a tunnel for ſcouring away ſand or looſe ſoil, for getting a ſhip off the ſand or main.

MR. JAMES ROBERTS'S, *and* GEORGE CATHERY'S (SOUTHAMPTON) *for completely and effectually eradicating* SMUT *from* WHEAT.

This invention conſiſts in mixing the ſmutty wheat with lime made from ſtone, or white or grey chalk. The lime, when ſlack, is to be ſifted through a fine ſieve, and then mixed well with the wheat, in proportion to the degree of ſmut, from one to two buſhels to a load of five quarters; it is then to be paſſed through a machine; in general once will be ſufficient to make the wheat fit for the miller; but, if intended for ſale, it will frequently be neceſſary to paſs the wheat through the machine twice, and in ſome caſes three times. The machine is made of wire, with bruſhes within, upon the ſame principle as thoſe in common uſe for dreſſing flour, only that the wire is ſtronger and coarſer.

Wheat, we are told, cleanſed by this invention, will produce flour of as good a quality and value as flour made from wheat of the beſt growth.

MR. JAMES BEVANS'S (CASTLE-STREET) *for Methods of applying* MACHINERY *for the Purpoſes of more expeditiouſly ſtriking or ſticking Mouldings, and for grooving and excavating Wood in every Manner now uſually performed by any Kind of* PLANE.

Theſe operations are to be performed by the planes or other inſtruments now uſed for ſimilar purpoſes, or with ſuch alterations as are neceſſary to adapt them to the machinery. They may be uſed either ſingly or combined in any number, according to the width of the boards to be worked at once, and according to the nature of the work to be done. The inſtruments are made to paſs horizontally over the material, in the direction of the mouldings, &c. by a connecting rod or ſhaft communicating at one end with the inſtruments, and at the other end with the machinery, capable of affording a reciprocating motion.

The machinery may conſiſt of a crank; whoſe radius muſt be nearly half the length of the required ſtroke, and muſt be regulated accordingly, which may be affected by the arm of the crank, paſſing through a mortiſe in a ſtrong box fixed on an axis, and ſliding in the ſaid box to any required length, where it muſt be fixed by ſtrong ſcrews, the axis being turned by manual exertion, by horſes, water, ſteam, or any other power, and having its motion regulated by a fly-wheel. For this part of the machine Mr. Bevan lays no claim to an excluſive privilege, but he thought it neceſſary to deſcribe it as an example of a ſimple method of giving a reciprocating motion.

The drawings annexed to this ſpecification exhibit ſide and end views of the box or frame containing the planes or other inſtruments, with the proper apparatus; likewiſe an horizontal and a vertical ſection of the ſame. From theſe and the deſcription, which is very appropriate, the whole plan of the patentee will be readily underſtood.

VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL.

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domeſtic and Foreign.

*** *Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.*

A LITERARY treaſure of conſiderable value will ſhortly be preſented to the public. It conſiſts of the entire and unpubliſhed Correſpondence, and of various Miſcellaneous Works, of "the Shakeſpeare of Novel Writing," SAMUEL RICHARDSON. The recent deceaſe of his laſt ſurviving daughter, Mrs. Anne Richardſon, of Stratford in Suffolk, is the cauſe of theſe valuable relics being given to the world, after being locked up in poſſeſſion of the family for upwards of forty years. As the correſpondence chiefly related to living characters, Mr. Richardſon enjoined in his laſt illneſs that his poſthumous papers might not be publiſhed "during the life-time of his daughters, unleſs either of them ſhould by accident be reduced in circumſtances, when he truſted the publication would

would prove a fortune to them;" and under this impreſſion he actually arranged and corrected great part for the preſs. The death of his laſt daughter having now removed the force of the above injunction, his grandſons, the Rev. SAMUEL CROWTHER, rector of Chriſt-church, London, and PHILIP DITCHER, Eſq. of Wimpole-ſtreet, have diſpoſed of the manuſcripts, in behalf of the various branches of the family, to Mr. PHILLIPS, of St. Paul's Church-yard, and they will immediately be publiſhed in five or ſix elegant volumes, accompanied with ſuitable embelliſhments. The Life and Literary Character of Mr. Richardſon will be prefixed by Mrs. BARBAULD, who will ſuperintend the publication.

N. B. As it is poſſible, that ſome of the repreſentatives of Mr. Richardſon's literary correſpondents may be in poſſeſſion of Letters and other MSS. which may aſſiſt the intended publication, Mr. Phillips earneſtly invites the loan of all ſuch papers as ſoon as poſſible.

Mr. PORSON has, we learn, put two others of the Plays of Euripides to the preſs, the Hippolytus Coronatus and Alceſtes. He is alſo ſuperintending an edition of Herodotus, in ſeven volumes, 12mo. now printing in Edinburgh.

The Rev. Mr. ESMSLEY has the care of a new edition of Thucydides, which is alſo printing at Edinburgh.

A General Officer, whoſe name is dear to the public, having addreſſed, while on foreign ſervice, a Series of Letters to his Son, who was on the point of entering the army, has been prevailed on to permit their publication; and this valuable ſyſtem of military and popular ethics, will ſpeedily make its appearance under the title of *The Military Mentor*. Perhaps no work was ever written which was ſo completely calculated to produce in the ſame perſon the qualifications of the accompliſhed gentleman and the gallant officer.

Lord GRENVILLE is printing a ſmall volume of letters, which the late Earl of Chatham ſent to his nephew, the father of the preſent Lord Camelford.

The Paradiſe Regained, prepared for the preſs by the late T. WARTON, ſuppoſed to have been loſt, has been diſcovered among the papers of his deceaſed brother, and will be made uſe of in the next edition of Milton. The notes are ſaid to diſplay the uſual taſte and acumen of their eminent author.

Mr. RICHARD TWISS, author of travels in Portugal and Spain, Ireland, France, &c. has invited ſubſcriptions to a new work, in one volume, 4to. which he intends to publiſh, under the title of Miſcellanies, conſiſting of Eſſays, Tales, &c. tranſlated and imitated from ſeveral languages; with other pieces, on various ſubjects. The ſubſcriptions are one guinea, to be paid at the time of ſubſcribing.

The Rev. J. GRANT, of Warrington, will publiſh, in a few days, an Enquiry into the preſent State of Friendly Societies, having a reference principally to Mr. Roſe's Act for enabling them to new-model their Regulations.

The conductors of charity ſchools in different parts of the country, who have been diſappointed in their ſupply of copies of the "Manual of Religious Knowledge," are informed, that a new and large edition is now in the preſs, and will be ready for delivery early in ſpring. It is, therefore, requeſted, that the conductors of ſchools, who make uſe of the book, will addreſs a letter to the Rev. J. GRANT, Warrington, or to Mr. HENRY POTTER, Ormſkirk, ſpecifying the number of copies they ſhall want, that the edition may not again fall ſhort of the demand.

In the courſe of a few months will be publiſhed a new and complete ſet of Tables for readily computing the Longitude of Places from Lunar Obſervations, according to a new and accurate method, by the Rev. JAMES ANDREW, of Woolwich Common.

A ſecond edition, enlarged and improved, is in the preſs, of Mr. EDWARD VALPY's "Elegantiæ Latinæ; or, Rules and Exerciſes, illuſtrative of elegant Latin Style, intended for the uſe of the higher Claſſes of Grammar Schools."

Sir HENRY ENGLEFIELD, Bart. F.R. and A.S.S. has in the preſs a ſecond edition of his much admired Walk through Southampton.

The congregation aſſembling at Call. lane, Leeds, have united to requeſt that their miniſter, the Rev. JOSEPH BOWDEN, would favour them with a volume of his Sermons, adapted to the Uſe of Families. He has complied, and it is in the preſs, and will ſhortly be publiſhed.

The Bard of Avon, whoſe works have ſo often iſſued from the preſs, in every poſſible form, is ſtill to meet the public eye in a new form. A literary gentleman, well known by his various uſeful publications, has projected a new edition, under the title of "The Lady's Shakſpeare;"

and there can be little doubt, from the editor's experience, but that the plan will deſerve the patronage of that ſex, for whoſe uſe the work is deſigned.

The Life of Monſieur Florian, whoſe works are juſtly eſteemed as the models of elegant writing, is tranſlated from the French of his friend M. ROSNY by Mr. BYERLEY, and will make its appearance early in the preſent month, embelliſhed with ſeveral engravings, executed in a very ſuperior ſtyle.—This Life has already appeared in the Monthly Magazine.

A Clerical Kalendar; or, Annual Regiſter of the Eccleſiaſtical Eſtabliſhment in England and Wales, will be publiſhed in the preſent year; comprizing correct and authentic liſts of, 1. The Biſhops and their reſpective Appointments. 2. The Dignitaries in each Dioceſe, and their ſeveral Benefices. 3. The Beneficed Clergy in the different Dioceſes, with their Patrons, and Value of their Livings. 4. The Spiritual Officer of each Dioceſe. 5. The Memoirs of the Lower Houſes of Convocation. And, 6, Correct Notices of the Eccleſiaſtical Appointments of the preceding Year.

A Tranſlation of Florian's Paſtoral Romance, by Miſs HIGHLEY, is in the preſs, and will be publiſhed, with three elegant engravings, in the courſe of the preſent month.

Mr. H. WHITFIELD, Fellow of King's College, Cambridge, and author of the Chriſtmas Holidays, and Black Monday, a poem, has in the preſs a novel, in two volumes, entitled "A Picture from Life; or, the Hiſtory of Emma Tankerville and Sir Henry Moreton," which will be publiſhed early in the preſent month.

Mrs. GOOCH has in the preſs a novel, entitled Sherwood Foreſt.

Profeſſor ROBISON, of Edinburgh, has in the preſs a work on Mechanical Philoſophy, containing the ſubſtance of his lectures.

Mr. MALKIN is about to publiſh an Account of a Tour through Wales.

The ſecond volume of Mr. BAROW's Travels into the Interior of Southern Africa, will ſhortly be publiſhed.

The ſame gentleman intends, at no diſtant period, to announce the Account of his Travels in China.

Mr. RICHARDSON, of Glaſgow, is now printing a Collection of his Miſcellaneous Works.

Dr. HILL, of Edinburgh, has committed to the preſs a copious Treatiſe on the Synonims of the Latin Language.

Principal PLAYFAIR, of St. Andrew's, author of a Syſtem of Chronology in the year 1784, will ſoon publiſh an extenſive work on Ancient and Modern Geography.

Dr. ADAM, Rector of the High School, is now printing a Latin Dictionary, on which he has beſtowed the labour of many years. It is intended for general uſe, and is expected to ſuperſede every other of the ſame deſcription.

A volume of Sermons, by the late Dr. DRUMMOND, Archbiſhop of York, together with a Biographical Sketch, written by his ſon, the Rev. Mr. HAY DRUMMOND, is in the preſs.

An Hiſtorical Memoir of the Revival of the Drama in Italy, by Mr. WALKER, of Dublin; and an edition of the Poems aſcribed to Oſſian, accompanied with Annotations, by Mr. BEAUFORD, another Iriſh gentleman, will ſpeedily iſſue from the preſs of Mundell, of Edinburgh.

Mr. WARBURTON's Eccleſiaſtical, Civil, and Military, Hiſtory, of Dublin, will ſoon be ſent to the preſs.

Captain BROUGHTON's Account of his Voyage of Diſcovery to the North Pacific Ocean, with Charts, will ſpeedily be publiſhed.

The office of Principal of the Univerſity of Glaſgow, has lately been filled by Dr. TAYLOR, ſucceſſor to the late Dr. Archibald Davidſon.

Beſides the uſual lectures at the Royal Inſtitution, five new courſes will be delivered this year;—on Belles Lettres, by the Rev. Mr. HEWLET;—on Ancient and Modern Architecture, by the Rev. Mr. CROWE, Public Orator of the Univerſity of Oxford;—on Botany, by Dr. SMITH, Preſident of the Linnean Society;—and on Painting, by Mr. OPIE. The public experiments on Chemiſtry will commence on the 3d of March.

On Tueſday, the 14th of February, the following gentlemen, after a very ſharp conteſt, were elected Vice Preſidents of the Society for the Promotion of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, viz. Richard Clarke, Eſq. Chamberlain of the City, 204.—Sir Robert Peale, bart. M.P. 202.—Nathaniel Conant, Eſq. 181.—Doctor Richard Powell, 178.—Thomas Rowcroft, Eſq. Alderman, 158.

Dr. WOLLASTON has diſcovered a new and very improved method of making ſpectacle glaſſes, they are convex on the exterior ſurface, and concave within. The ſection of thoſe for long-ſighted perſons will aſſume the form of a meniſcus or creſcent, and thoſe adapted for ſhort-ſight will have their principal curvature

on

on the concave ſide. The opportunity afforded by theſe glaſſes of *looking round* at various objects, it is thought may not improperly be expreſſed by the name of *Periſcopic* ſpectacles.

Mr. R. WINTER, of Red Croſs Wharf, London Bridge, has, from the obſervations made by Ptolemy, A.D. 130, December 13, and by Caſſini, Flamſtead, Hornſby, Maſkelyne, Bradley, and Mayer, during the two laſt centuries, calculated the length of the ſolar year to be 365 days, 5 hours. 48 minutes, 47 ſeconds, and that of the ſidereal year will be 365 days, 6 hours, 9 minutes, 14 ſeconds.

Mr. CHENEVIX has conſtructed a new Wind-furnace, the ſides of which are inverted inſtead of being perpendicular, ſo that the hollow ſpace is pyramidical. The ſurface at the bottom is thirteen inches ſquare, that at top only eight, and the perpendicular height is ſeventeen inches. This form appears to Mr. C. to unite the following advantages:—1. A great ſurface is expoſed to the air, which, having an eaſy entrance, ruſhes through the fuel with great rapidity. 2. The inclined ſides act in ſome meaſure as reverberating ſurfaces; and 3. The fuel falls of itſelf, and is always in cloſe contact with the crucible placed near the grate.

The cultivation of the annual ſunflower is recommended to the notice of the public, as poſſeſſing the advantages of furniſhing abundance of agreeable fodder for cattle in their leaves. When in flower, bees flock to them from all quarters to gather honey. The ſeed is valuable in feeding ſheep, pigs, and other animals: it produces a ſtriking effect on poultry, as occaſioning them to lay more eggs; and the dry ſtalks burn well, the aſhes affording a conſiderable quantity of alkali.

The Emperor of all the Ruſſias has founded an Univerſity, on a very comprehenſive and liberal ſcale, in Lithuania, for the Cultivation and Diffuſion of the Arts and Sciences in that Part of the Empire. —Mr. FLETCHER CAMPBELL, a Scotch gentleman of conſiderable note as well as talents and accompliſhments, has, on commiſſion, been beating up, as it were, for recruits at Edinburgh, Aberdeen, and Glaſgow, to fill the new profeſſorſhips. It may eaſily be imagined, which is in fact the caſe, that in a country where learning is ſo common, and the young men, from temper as well as neceſſity, ſo adventurous, Mr. Fletcher's labours have not been in vain.

The celebrated PIAZZI is ſaid to have diſcovered another new planet.

The Chineſe characters, cut in wood, which had lain above ſixty years in the National Library at Paris, have been lately transferred to the Printing Office of the Republic, for the uſe of Dr. HAGAR. Before their removal, they were counted by a Commiſſary of the Library and a Commiſſary of the Printing Office; and the number of them was found to amount to 86,417. They are contained in 236 boxes; and M. DE LA RUE, one of the above-mentioned commiſſaries, is claſſing them according to the 214 elementary ſigns, and arranging them in a cabinet appropriated to that purpoſe. In the mean time, Dr. Hagar has written a Catalogue and Deſcription of the Rare Chineſe Coins in the National Cabinet, which, it is expected, will ſoon be printed.

M. LANGLES is employed upon an edition of the Arabic Original of the Travels of two Mahometans to China, of which RENAUDOT publiſhed a French Tranſlation at Paris in 1718, but the learned then doubted of the exiſtence of the original. M. Langles intends to enrich his edition with numerous annotations.

Don RAFAELLE, a learned Maronite, from Cairo, has been appointed aſſiſtant to M. DE SACY, as Profeſſor of the Arabic Language in Paris.

M. TITSINGH, formerly Dutch Ambaſſador to the courts of China and Japan, has preſented to the National Library in Paris a part of the Japaneſe books, which he had collected during his reſidence in that country.

M. DE LA TOUR, a wealthy bookſeller in Paris, who had for many years carried on an epiſtolary correſpondence with the Miſſionaries in China, and received from them a great number of curioſities from that country, has lately printed a Deſcription of his Cabinet, and various Articles of Intelligence relative to China. The remainder of his numerous MSS. have been put into the hands of the Abbé GROSIER, who is preparing, from them, for the preſs an improved and enlarged edition of the "Deſcription Générale de la Chine," which hitherto formed the thirteenth volume of the "Hiſtoire Générale" of Father Moüla. The natural hiſtory of China, with which we have hitherto had but an imperfect acquaintance, will in particular be enriched by theſe materials.

M. CHEVENIX,

M. CHENEVIX, in a letter, dated Dreſden, obſerves, that DES COSTILS diſſolves raw platina in nitro-muriatic acid, and precipitates it by muriate of ammonia at ſeveral times. The firſt portions are yellow, the laſt redder. He reduces the red precipitate, and obtains an alloy. He expoſes this alloy to a current of oxygen, and a blue oxide is volatilized; pure platina remains behind. The blue ſublimate is the oxide of his new metal.

A new vegetable ſalt, containing a new acid, has been diſcovered by KLAPROTH. It conſiſts of a ſaline maſs, excluded from the trunk of the white mulberry, *morus alba, L.* on the ſurface of the bark; it has the appearance of a coating, in little granulous drops of a yellowiſh and blackiſh brown.

Profeſſor SPALDING has juſt publiſhed a ſecond volume of his edition of the Inſtitutes of Quintillian.

SCHWEIGHÆUSER has lately publiſhed two new volumes of Athenæus, one of the text and the other of notes.

Profeſſor HEYNE has in the preſs a new edition of Virgil, intended chiefly for ſchools; it will be compriſed in four ſmall volumes.

A new edition of the Argonautics of Orpheus has been lately publiſhed, with notes, by SCHNEIDER.

BECK is preparing for the preſs, a new edition of Sophocles, in three volumes, quarto; it is expected to be ready for publication at the end of the preſent year.

From an official account of Louiſiana, we learn, that there exiſts, about 1000 miles up the Miſſouri, and near that river, a mountain of ſalt, 180 miles long, and forty-five in width. It is compoſed of ſolid rock-ſalt, without any trees or even ſhrubs on it. Salt ſprings are very numerous beneath the ſurface of the mountain.

Some French chemiſts have diſcovered platina to be a compound ſubſtance, containing, beſides platina, a blue oxide of ſome new metal, *tellurium*, *chronium*, and a black powder unknown.

C. F. REINHARD, of Straſburgh, has obtained a patent for his new method of printing muſical notes with ſolid plates. Theſe ſtereotypes differ from Didot's, who ſets up moveable types to form a matrix, whereas Reinhard requires no intermediate matrix, but ſets up directly with moveable matrices: a proceſs at once ſimple, certain and unexpenſive. M. Reinhard by printing with two colours has likewiſe ſucceeded in imitating written muſic with more effect than can be done by means of engraved plates.

An excellent regulation has lately been publiſhed in Holland, which prevents ignorant quacks from ſelling their poiſons, and tampering with the conſtitutions of their infatuated patients.

Profeſſor WIBORG, of Copenhagen, has invented a machine for weighing corn, by means of which the quality may be diſcovered from its weight.

The Society of Domeſtic Economy at Copenhagen has offered a prize of 100 rix dollars for the beſt anſwer to the queſtion—What is the beſt proceſs for converting bones into nutritive food?

M. WOLF, of Turnau, in Bohemia, has diſcovered a peculiar kind of vitreous matter, which is obtained from a blackiſh baſaltes, found in abundance at Buchberg, in Bohemia. When this ſtone is laid in the glaſs-furnace, it becomes fluid in eight hours time, ſo that ſnuff-boxes, candleſticks, &c. of the moſt approved form, may be caſt with it. It is more fluid than fuſed glaſs, and therefore cannot be blown like that ſubſtance, but may, however, be drawn into coarſe threads and bars. When cold, it becomes harder than glaſs, and is not ſo eaſily ground and cut. In caſting it, the maſs ſtrongly adheres to iron moulds; to prevent which inconvenience, they muſt be made of braſs. It likewiſe corrodes the ſmelting-pots more than glaſs; it may, however, be uſed inſtead of manganeſe, as an addition to the latter, which it colours.

In the circle of Littau, in Eaſt Pruſſia, about twelve miles from the Baltic, a piece of amber was lately found in digging a drain to a meadow; the greateſt length of it was thirteen inches and a quarter, and its greateſt breadth eight inches and a half. It contains 318 Rhineland cubic inches, and weighs fifteen pounds, fifteen ounces and three quarters, ſo that it conſiderably exceeds in ſize and weight the piece of amber in the King of Spain's Cabinet of Natural Hiſtory at Madrid, which weighs eight pounds, and has been eſteemed the largeſt piece hitherto either found on the ſea-ſhore, or dug out of the ground. A dealer offered 3000 dollars for this curious ſpecimen; but, all the amber found in Pruſſia being the property of the ſovereign, the King has ordered it to be depoſited in the Cabinet of Minerals at Berlin, allowing, however, 1000 dollars to the proprietor of the eſtate where it was found.

The *Dépot Militaire* at Paris has lately publiſhed, in two volumes, octavo, with a map, a *Notice Deſcriptive de l'Angleterre, l'Ecoſſe, et l'Irlande*, containing particular information (chiefly from Engliſh works) relative

relative to the ſituation of places, the ſources and courſes of rivers, the roads, the population, ſoil, productions, manufactures, and trade of Great Britain and Ireland; for the uſe of the army of Invaders!

M. REGNIER has invented a new thermometer, the tube and graduation of which are the ſame as in common thermometers, the mounting only exhibits a new arrangement proper for rendering it ſerviceable in agriculture and the arts. The cane, containing this thermometer, is about three feet four inches in length. The ſocket is of copper; it forms a long ferrule, which preſerves the glaſs cylinder, containing the liquid of the thermometer. The ſocket is pierced with ſeveral ſmall holes, through which the fluid enters when the end of the cane is plunged into it. The iron end of the cane, which reſts upon the ground, is ſupported at the extremity of a ſocket by a ſpring that yields when the end of the cane reſts upon hard ſubſtances; by this contrivance, the thermometer is equally preſerved from ſhocks on every kind of ground. Another ſpring, placed over the bulb of the thermometer, yields when too much weight is borne upon the cane. The upper part of the cane is terminated by a ball of cork, covered with Morocco leather; the elaſticity of the cork keeps the thermometer from breaking, if the cane be accidentally dropped. In the center of this cane a cavity is made, in which the tube of the thermometer is fixed, and half of its circumference towards the top opens by a hinge, for the purpoſe of making obſervations, when the liquid of the tube is ſeen, and the ſcale graduated upon ordinary principles. The thermometer is extremely uſeful,

1 To aſcertain and to compare, at a certain depth, the temperature of ſown land, when the ſurface is hard and frozen.

2. To eſtimate the heat of hayſtacks, which frequently take fire before the farmer is aware.

3. To compare the heat of garden beds.

4. To find out the ſtate of fermenting liquors.

5. For every kind of operation in which the heat of coppers is regulated to a certain degree.

6. As an agreeable companion in country walks, to thoſe who wiſh to aſcertain and compare the temperature of different ſprings and ſtreams, or other ſimilar purpoſes.

A new mechanical pulley has lately been conſtructed, ſo that a weight may be raiſed, without running any riſk of the cord ſlipping, or the pulley turning round, ſo that it remains ſuſpended without danger. The body of the pulley is a cylinder of the diameter that would have been given to the groove, and the ſame thickneſs as a common pulley. This cylinder is fixed into an arm, which has two pivots; to each ſide of this arm is faſtened a ſmall piece of wood, of ſufficient diameter to form, above the cylinder, a narrow paſſage, the ſides of which are of ſuch a height as to contain the cord. Theſe pieces project, and have grooves, which begin at a certain diſtance from the center, and proceed to the circumference; and, on their inner ſurface, they are made rough, that they may the better hold the cord. A kind of fork, moveable on pivots, is continually preſſed by a ſpring againſt the two pieces of wood, ſo that each of its teeth enters the grooves made in them; but, when the cord is pulled the uſual way, the fork is no obſtacle to the motion of the pulley, but the moment it is let looſe, the fork, preſſing by the effect of the ſpring againſt the projecting pieces of the wood, prevents it from ſlipping, while the pulley itſelf is ſtopped by the teeth of the fork that fix themſelves into the grooves. A lever ſerves upon occaſion to remove the ſprings, and prevent their action.

M. ESMARK, Member of the Norwegian Council of Mines at Kongsberg, has, in a late tour in Norway, made many intereſting experiments in order to determine the boundary line of vegetation, and of the unmelting of the ſnow. Of the mountains which he aſcended for this purpoſe, the higheſt is Schneehütten, which, according to his obſervations, riſes rather more than 8000 Rhineland feet above the level of the ſea. It is covered with eternal ſnow, and, at a place where the ſnow had tumbled down, twenty five layers of it might be diſtinguiſhed, each of them with a rind of ice. The uppermoſt layer, which has a wave-like ſhape, was, in the hollows of the ſnow-waves, weaker, and of an amethyſt colour; which appearance has likewiſe been obſerved in the Alps. Where the rays of the ſun fall in an oblique direction towards the north and north-eaſt, the boundary line of the ſnow is as low as 3000 feet above the ſurface of the ſea; but, towards the ſouth and weſt, where the heat of the ſun is more powerful, it is only at the height of 7000 feet above the level of the ſea that the ſnow is found never to thaw. The higheſt parts, which M. Eſmark climbed, conſiſted of a ſtone compoſed of quartzore and micaceous particles, except Mount Tromfieldet, betwixt Tönſtel and Foldalen, the ſummit of which conſiſts of a hitherto

a hitherto non-deſcript kind of ſtone, which is a mixture of feldſpath and ſchillerſpath, at an elevation of nearly 4500 feet above the level of the ſea. This kind of ſtone is ſo powerfully magnetical, that it changed the direction of the needle at the diſtance of four feet. It will take a very fine poliſh, and, with reſpect to colour, ſomewhat reſembles the Labrador ſtone. The boundary of vegetation in Norway differs in different places, as do likewiſe the kinds of trees and plants, which are capable of bearing a greater or leſs degree of cold. At the height of 1000 feet, ſome of the better ſorts of fruit trees thrive, and are productive. The pitch-pine (*pinus picea* LIN.) bears a greater degree of cold in Norway than the fir (*pinus abies* LIN.), the latter thriving only at the height of 2000 feet, which the former is found at an elevation of 3000 feet above the level of the ſea; the birch likewiſe thrives at that height: but, at a greater height, Mr. Eſmark met with no other vegetable productions, except the *betula nana*, ſome ſalices, and the juniper buſh, which, however, do not thrive at a greater elevation than 3200 feet above the level of the ſea. Barley and oats will indeed grow at the elevation of from 1500 to 1800 feet, but only in ſheltered valleys. At an elevation of from 1200 to 1300 feet, the night-froſt does frequently great injury to the young crops.

PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

ONE of the moſt important papers preſented to this learned body during the year 1803, was Major Mudge's account of the meaſurement of an arch of the meridian, extending from Dunmoſe, in the iſle of Wight, latitude 50° 37′ 8″ to Clifton in Yorkſhire, latitude 53° 27′ 31″ carried on in the years 1800, 1801, and 1802. Mr. Mudge was led to ſelect Dunmoſe for one of the extremities of his line, as obſervations made there, in conjunction with others at Greenwich, would enable him to make corrections of the latitudes of places given in papers formerly printed in the Tranſactions of this Society. Beſides, by this, he had the means of aſcertaining the diſtance of the Royal Obſervatory from the northern to the ſouthern end of the line, and conſequently, of connecting it with the parallels of Dunkirk and Paris.

Dunmoſe being fixed on, his object was to carry on the triangles, as nearly as poſſible, in the direction of its meridian, ſelecting the ſtations, ſo that their ſides might be properly inclined to it, and of ſufficient length. The northern ſtation was to be brought as near the meridian of the ſouthern one as poſſible, and likewiſe in the neighbourhood of ſome open ſpot of ground, proper for the meaſurement of a baſe of verification. A ſtation having theſe advantages was found near Clifton, a ſmall village in the vicinity of Doncaſter, and a level of ſufficient extent for a baſe, on Mitterton Carr, in the northern part of Lincolnſhire. At Clifton the direction of the meridian was obtained from numerous obſervations on the pole ſtar, at the times of its greateſt eaſtern and weſtern elongations from the meridian.

Having premiſed theſe circumſtances, Major Mudge gives a very accurate deſcription of the Zenith Sector with which he made his obſervations; with the manner of adjuſting the inſtrument previouſly to uſe. The ſector and obſervatory made for its reception, were firſt erected in the Tower, and afterwards in the garden of the Aſtronomer Royal at Greenwich, with a view of obſerving the zenith diſtance of certain ſtars, which were afterwards to be obſerved at Dunmoſe, to aſcertain the latitude of that ſtation.

In our account of this paper we cannot follow the worthy Major in his operations, but we may obſerve that he made uſe of every precaution to prevent the poſſibility of error, and to obtain reſults which, in future, might be depended on in all calculations.

As the meridional line fixed on by Mr. Mudge was not far eaſtward from the Duke of Marlborough's obſervatory, he obtained from his Grace leave to make uſe of the obſervations he might have made at Blenheim, by which he had the means of aſcertaining the lengths of the degrees on the meridian, at the middle points between Blenheim, and the two extremities of his arc. The mean zenith diſtance of γ Draconis at Blenheim, on the 1ſt of January 1802, was 0° 19′ 23″ 06 ſouth.

ſouth. And the zenith diſtance of this ſtar, at the ſame period, at the ſtation Dunnoſe, was 0° 53′ 56″.63 north. Therefore the difference of latitude between Dunnoſe and Blenheim was 1° 13′ 19″.69. The latitude of Dunnoſe is 50° 37′ 8″.21; that of Greenwich being taken at 51° 28′ 40″, their difference is 0° 51′ 31″.39. Hence 50° 37′ 8″.21 + 1° 13′ 19″.69 = 51° 50′ 27,″.9 muſt be the latitude of Blenheim, within a ſmall part of a ſecond of the truth.

Mr. Mudge found the ſubtenſes in the heavens, of the different parts of his terreſtrial, arc as follows:

Between Dunnoſe and Clifton	2°	50′	23″.30
Between Dunnoſe and Arbury Hill	1	36	19.98
Between Arbury Hill and Clifton	1	14	3.40
Between Dunnoſe and Greenwich	0	51	31.39
Between Greenwich and Clifton	1	58	51.59
Between Arbury Hill and Greenwich	0°	44′	48″.19
Between Dunnoſe and Blenheim	1	13	19.69
Between Blenheim and Clifton	1	37	3.69

Taking the diſtance of Blenheim Obſervatory from the perpendicular to the meridian of Dunnoſe at 446458 feet (ſee Philoſophical Tranſactions 1800); and the parallel to the perpendicular at Dunnoſe from that obſervatory, where it cuts the meridian of the former, being about $\frac{4}{10}$ of a ſecond in latitude north of the latter, therefore Mr. Mudge takes the diſtance of Blenheim north of Dunnoſe to be 446498 feet; hence he obtains the following terreſtrial arcs, from which he computes the lengths of the ſeveral degrees; for by dividing the terreſtrial arcs by their correſponding celeſtial ones, and afterwards multiplying the quotients by 3600″, we get the lengths of the degrees.

Arcs.	*Feet.*		*Fathoms.*
1. Dunnoſe and Clifton	1036337	Therefore the length of the degrees at the middle points between theſe ſeveral ſtations are	60820
2. Dunnoſe and Arbury Hill	586320		60864
3. Arbury-Hill and Clifton	450017		60766
4. Dunnoſe and Greenwich	313696		60884
5. Greenwich and Clifton	722641		60794
6. Arbury-Hill and Greenwich	272624		60849
7. Dunnoſe and Blenheim	446498		60890
8. Blenheim and Clifton	589839		60769

Taking the latitude of Greenwich at 51° 28′ 40″ from the ſeveral arcs now given, the latitudes of their middle points are readily found; and, with the lengths of the degrees, when properly arranged, will ſtand as follows:

		Latitude of middle points.		*Fathoms.*
Arbury Hill and Clifton	—	52° 50′ 29″.8	—	60766
Blenheim and Clifton	—	52 38 56.1	—	60769
Greenwich and Clifton	—	52 28 5.7	—	60794
Dunnoſe and Clifton	—	52 2 19.8	—	60820
Arbury-Hill and Greenwich	—	51 51 4.1	—	60849
Donnoſe and Arbury-Hill	—	51 35 18.2	—	60864
Blenheim and Dunnoſe	—	51 13 18.2	—	60890
Dunnoſe and Greenwich	—	51 2 54.2	—	60884

From this meaſurement it appears, that the length of a degree on the meridian in latitude 52° 2′ 20″ is 60820 fathoms, ſuppoſing the whole arc ſubtending an angle of 2° 50′ 23″.38 in the heavens, and a diſtance of 1036337 feet on the ſurface of the earth.

The length of the degree at the middle point (51° 35′ 18″) between the ſouthern extremity of the arc and Arbury-Hill is 60864 fathoms, which exceeds the above by 44 fathoms. But this degree, admitting the earth to be an ellipſoid, with the ratio of its axes as 229 to 230, ſhould be about 10 fathoms leſs.

Mr. Mudge is, however, perfectly convinced of the general accuracy of his whole undertaking; and after carefully re-examining his books, he thinks it highly probable, that an error in the whole diſtance of 197 miles, does not amount to more than 100 feet correſponding to 1″ in the amplitude of the whole arc, or even to half that quantity.

From the late operations of the French Academicians it appears that the meridional diſtance between Dunkirk and Barcelona is 3527921 feet; the diſtance between Dunkirk and Paris is 133758 feet; and the diſtance between Paris and Green-

wich is 963954 feet; therefore the diſtance between Greenwich and Dunkirk is 830196 feet. The diſtance between Greenwich and Clifton is 722641 feet; hence, 4411968 feet is the meridional diſtance between Clifton and Barcelona. The latitude of Barcelona is 41° 21′ 48″.8, that of Greenwich is 51° 28′ 40″, and if to the latter we add 1° 58′ 51′.59, the arc between Clifton and Greenwich, we ſhall get 53° 27′ 31″.59, for the latitude of Clifton; hence the difference of latitude between Barcelona and Clifton is 12° 5′ 42″.79, ſomething more than the 30th part of the whole circumference of the earth. With this difference of latitude, and the above-mentioned diſtance, we find the mean length of a degree on the earth's ſurface in latitude 47° 24′ to be 60795 fathoms. The latitude of Paris is 48° 50′ 15′, which, compared with that of Clifton, gives 4° 37′ 16″.59 for the difference between their parallels. The meridional diſtance is 1686595 feet; hence 60825 fathoms is the length of the degree in latitude 51° 9′.

By way of appendix to this valuable paper is ſubjoined Tables of the bearings of the principal ſtations in the counties of Eſſex, Suffolk, Kent, &c. from the parallels to the meridian of Greenwich, and their diſtances from that meridian. Alſo a Table of the latitudes and longitudes of the preceding ſtations and objects referred to the meredian of Greenwich. The accuracy of theſe tables may undoubtedly be depended upon, and, as in the latter, the numbers are carried even to decimal parts of ſeconds, they will be a valuable addition to our topographical knowledge.

In the Philoſophical Tranſactions for the year 1801, Mr. Knight has recorded ſome experiments on trees, from which he inferred, that their ſap, having been abſorbed by the bark of the root, is carried up by the alburnum, or white wood, of the root, the trunk, and the branches; that it paſſes through what are there called the central veſſels, into the ſucculent part of the annual ſhoot, the leaf-ſtalk, and the leaf; and that it returns to the bark, through the returning veſſels of the leaf-ſtalk. In a paper lately communicated by the ſame gentleman to this ſociety, his principal object is to point out the cauſes of the deſcent of the ſap through the bark, and the conſequent formation of wood. Theſe cauſes appear to be gravitation, motion communicated by winds or other agents, capillary attraction, and probably ſomething in the conformation of the veſſels themſelves, which render them better calculated to carry fluids in one direction than another.

Mr. Knight begins with the leaf, from which, he aſſumes, all the deſcending fluids in the tree are derived. While the efforts which plants always make to turn the upper ſurfaces of their leaves to the light, have induced naturaliſts to conclude, that each ſurface has a totally diſtinct office, Mr. Knight has detailed a number of experiments to ſupport that concluſion. From theſe he infers, that in the vine the perſpiratory veſſels are confined to the *under* ſurface of the leaf, and that they, like the cutaneous lymphatics of the animal economy, are probably capable of abſorbing moiſture when the plant is in a ſtate to require it. The *upper* ſurface ſeems, from the poſition it aſſumes, either formed to abſorb light, or to operate by the influence of that body; and if any thing exhale from it, it is probably vital air, or ſome other permanently elaſtic fluid. It is known, that perpendicular ſhoots grow with greater vigour than others, and Mr. Knight imputes it, from ſome experiments, to a more perfect and rapid circulation.

To prove the effects of motion on the circulation of the ſap, he ſelected a number of young ſeedling apple-trees, whoſe ſtems were about an inch in diameter. By means of ſtakes and bandages of hay, not ſo tightly bound as to impede the progreſs of any fluid within the trees, he deprived the roots and lower parts of the ſtems of ſeveral trees of all motion, to the height of three feet from the ground, leaving the upper parts of the ſtems and branches in their natural ſtate. In the ſucceeding ſummer much new wood accumulated, in the parts which were kept in motion by the wind, but the lower parts of the ſtems and roots increaſed very little in ſize. Removing the bandages from one of theſe trees, he fixed a ſtake in the ground, about ten feet diſtant from the tree on the eaſt ſide of it, and attached the tree to the ſtake, at the height of ſix feet, leaving it liberty to move towards the north and ſouth, but in no other direction. Thus circumſtanced, the diameter of the tree from north to ſouth, in that part of its ſtem which was moſt exerciſed by the wind, exceeded that in the oppoſite direction, in the following autumn, in the proportion of 13 to 11.

Hence we ſee the means which nature employs to adapt the forms of its vegetable productions to every ſituation in which

which art or accident may depoſit them. If a tree be placed in a high and expoſed ſituation, the new matter which it generates will be depoſited chiefly in the roots and lower parts of the trunk, and its growth will be low and ſturdy, and well calculated to reſiſt the heavy gales to which its ſituation conſtantly expoſes it.

When a tree is wholly deprived of motion, by being trained to a wall, or when a large tree has been deprived of its branches; it often becomes unhealthy, and not unfrequently periſhes, owing to the ſtagnation of the deſcending ſap under the rigid cincture of the lifeleſs external bark. In proof of this he pared away this bark from ſome very old pear and apple trees, and more wood was generated in the old trunks, within two years after this operation, than in the preceding twenty years; which he attributes to the facility of communication which has been reſtored between the leaves and the roots, through the inner bark for he has frequently obſerved that, wherever the bark has been moſt reduced, the greateſt quantity of wood has been depoſited.

Although Mr. Knight ſuppoſes that capillary attraction and a certain conformation of the veſſels of the bark are cauſes of the deſcent of the ſap towards the root, yet he conſiders gravitation as the moſt extenſive and active cauſe of motion, in the deſcending fluids of trees: and he ſees a reaſon why it ſhould neceſſarily be ſo; for if the ſap paſſed and returned as freely in the horizontal and pendent branches, as in the perpendicular branch, the growth of each would be equally rapid, the former would ſoon extend too far from its point of ſuſpenſion at the trunk of the tree, and thence muſt inevitably periſh, by the compound ratio in which the powers of deſtruction, compared with thoſe of preſervation, would increaſe.

The principal office of the horizontal branches, according to Mr. Knight, in the greateſt number of trees, is to nouriſh and ſupport the bloſſoms, and the fruit or ſeed; and, as theſe give back little or nothing to the parent-tree, very feeble powers alone are wanted in the returning ſyſtem. No power at all would have been fatal; and powers ſufficiently ſtrong wholly to counteract the effects of gravitation, would probably have been, in a high degree, deſtructive; and it is Mr. Knight's opinion, that the formation of bloſſoms may, in many inſtances, ariſe from the diminiſhed action of the returning ſyſtem in the horizontal or pendent branch.

This paper contains many other curious and intereſting facts on grafting, budding, &c. and we are told that an examination of the manner in which wounds in trees become covered (for they can never be ſaid to heal) affords further proof that the medullary proceſſes, as they are improperly called, like every other part of the wood, are generated by the bark; for whenever the ſurface of the alburnum is expoſed but a few hours to the air, though no portion of it be deſtroyed, vegetation on that ſurface ceaſes for ever. New bark is gradually protruded from the ſides of the wound, and thus new wood is generated. In this wood, the medullary proceſſes are diſtinctly ſeen to take their origin from the bark, and to terminate on the lifeleſs ſurface of the old wood within the wound. The concluding part of this paper relates to the formation of buds in tuberous plants, as potatoes, &c. beneath the ground.

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

Volume 1, *of* "*The Beauties of Handel*," *in two Volumes, conſiſting of one hundred of his moſt favourite Songs, Duetts, and Trios. The whole ſelected, furniſhed with a figured accompaniment for the Piano forte, and dedicated to His Majeſty, by Joſeph Corfe, gentleman of the Chapels Royal, and Organiſt of Saliſbury.* 1*l.* 5*s.*

MR. CORFE in the preſent publication has catered for the lovers of Handel's Muſic with a taſte in ſelection, extent of plan, and liberality of execution, that cannot fail to attach credit to himſelf, as well as to bring into more general notice, and promote the practice of, the fineſt vocal compoſitions of that great maſter. The Editor, in his advertiſement to this volume, informs us, that he has availed himſelf of the opportunity of conſulting Handel's manuſcript ſcores; from which the harmonies in the accompanied recitatives are faithfully taken: he alſo properly notices, that many of the Songs having formerly been printed with the counter-

tenor cliff inſtead of the baſs; as in "*Come, come, thou Goddeſs*" "*Hide me from Day's garish Eye*" &c. &c. He has employed the treble and baſs cliffs only; but at the ſame time has taken care to inſert the viola part (when below) in its true place. This is an arrangement never before adopted, and will be found generally uſeful. The accompaniments are ably deduced, and the baſſes are correctly figured. The ſecond volume is ſpeedily to appear; and if it poſſeſſes the various merits of the firſt, it will compleat a highly deſirable and very uſeful undertaking.

Numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 & 6, *of* "*Feſtive Harmony,*" *conſiſting of Madrigals, Motets, Elegies, Glees, &c. from the Works of the moſt eminent Compoſers; ſelected by Meſſrs. Sale and Page, and dedicated to the Preſident and Members of the Glee-Club.*

This Work, the merits of which we have pledged ourſelves to notice, is conducted in a ſtyle that reflects great credit on the ingenuity, taſte and circumſpection of the ſelectors. The matter is choſen and arranged with judgment. The engraving is neat, and on the whole remarkable for its accuracy; while the paper is of excellent quality. The value and claſſical ſtyle of the compoſition with which this publication is ſupplied will be anticipated by every one who reads in the propoſals, the names of C. Weſley, Giovan Ferretti, John Danby, Thomas Weelkes, Mr. Webbe, the Earl of Mornington, Dr. Cocke, Dr. Cattcott, and the late Mr. Jonathan Battiſhill. Of the laſt-mentioned gentleman, ſeveral compoſitions are introduced, to which the lovers of pure melody and rich feſtive harmony will liſten with great delight. They are ſelected from manuſcripts in the hands of Mr. Page, and form ſome of the fineſt evidences of the original genius and profound ſcience of their author. This Work, we underſtand, is to be comprized in ſix Numbers; and, judging by the contents of thoſe which have already appeared, we venture little in aſſerting, that, when completed, it will form as excellent a collection of this ſpecies of vocal compoſition as is to be found in our Engliſh catalogues.

"*The Britiſh Fleet,*" *an Opera, as performed with unbounded applauſe at the Theatre Royal Covent Garden. Compoſed by J. Braham.*

The muſic of this Opera, though certainly very unequal, is, in the aggregate, worthy the talents from which it emanates. The overture is not, perhaps, to be claſſed with the better parts of the vocal portion of the work; but ſome of the airs are conceived with great taſte, and poſſeſs the quality of expreſſion in a high degree. Of theſe the moſt prominent are "*Love and Glory,*" and "*Lovely Kitty,*" which, whatever they may owe of their good effect on the *boards* to Mr. Braham's extemporaneous embelliſhments, are in themſelves chaſte, appropriate, and melodious. We cannot, however, diſſemble, that the lack of acquaintance with ſome of the firſt ſecrets of fine compoſition is too often apparent; and that further ſtudy of the laws of combination and harmonical evolution will be neceſſary to render Mr. Braham's compoſitions equal to his ſtyle of vociferation. Yet, it is due to him to obſerve, that, conſidering how much of his time muſt have neceſſarily been devoted to the cultivation of his vocal powers, his preſent production poſſeſſes much to be admired, and ſtrongly claims the ſuffrages of the muſical public.

A Collection of ſelected Melodies, harmonized for Voices, by Samuel Webbe, Eſq. part of which have an Accompaniment for the Piano-forte.

This Collection, which is publiſhed in Numbers, at two Shillings each, has been formed with that judgment for which the muſical world has ſo long given Mr. Webbe full credit. The harmonization is ingenious, and the effect, for the moſt part, ſtrikingly pleaſing. The melodies in which Mr. Webbe has been the moſt eminently ſucceſsful are thoſe of "My mother bids me bind my hair," from Haydn. "The ſilver Moon's enamoured beams," from Battiſhill, and "O Nanny, wilt thou gang with me," from Carter. The whole is arranged for three Voices (a baſs and two ſopranos); and the Work, we doubt not, will prove highly acceptable to thoſe who are attached to ſocial harmony.

A Grand Sonata for the Piano forte, Compoſed and dedicated to Miſs Lætitia Williams, by F. H. Barthelemon. 4s.

The epithet *ingenious* applies with particular propriety to this Sonata. In the firſt movement we find ſome curiouſly-conſtructed modulation, leading to a *Fugue*, which, though not ſtriking in its ſubject, is worked in a ſtyle which diſcovers great reſources of mind in this ſpecies

ſpecies of compoſition, as well by its general contrivance, as the happy caſt of the accompanying parts. The *rondo* and the *toccata finale* are pleaſantly conceived, and form to each other that agreeable relief neceſſarily reſulting from the combination of *taſte* and *experience*.

Pope's celebrated Ode of "The dying Chriſtian to his Soul." Set to Muſic by George Gueſt, Organiſt, Wiſbeach, and late of His Majeſty's Chapel Royal. 2s.

This fine, though ſhort poem, has exerciſed the talents of various compoſers, but without inſpiring very extraordinary energies. However, among thoſe who have attempted it with moſt ſucceſs, may be named the late Mr. Jackſon of Exeter, and the author of the muſic now before us. If the melody ſometimes wants force, it is yet ſmooth and pleaſant; and the expreſſion, though not always, perhaps, ſufficiently animated, is never falſe. In the movement given to "The World recedes," we could have wiſhed that Mr. Gueſt had contrived to mark the break in the ſenſe at the word *eyes* in the ſecond line, and not to connect the firſt *ſix* with the two *laſt* ſyllables of that line, which in *meaning* attach themſelves only to the third line. What we have to except to is, however, of a trivial nature: conſiderable merit pervades the compoſition, and will, we doubt not, produce credit and profit to the ingenious compoſer.

Six Divertimentos for two Violins, compoſed, and dedicated to E. Dickſon, Eſq. by F. Yaniewicz. 6s.

In theſe divertimentos, which are familiar in their ſtyle, Mr. Yaniewicz has introduced the celebrated melodies of "Mamma mia," "Ame tute le belle," "Little Peggy's Love," "The Caledonian Beauty," and "The River Dee," The two parts are blended with ſkill, and the paſſages are greatly calculated to improve the *bowing* of young Practitioners, by whom they will be found pleaſing and extenſively uſeful.

"The Imperial Medley," a Characteriſtic Sonata for the Piano-forte, in which are interſperſed celebrated Airs of various Nations, by L. Janſen. 2s. 6d.

Though little more than the operation of *arrangement* was neceſſary to the production of this ſonata, yet we cannot withhold from Mr. Janſen the juſt meed of our good opinion. The choice he has made, does credit to his taſte; and the eaſe with which the ear is led from one ſubject to another, argues a facility in this ſpecies of compilation not poſſeſſed by every muſic-*maker* of the day.

Twelve Waltzes for the Piano-forte, or Harp, with an Accompaniment for a Tambourine and Triangle. Compoſed and dedicated to Miſs Hume, by I. Fiſin. 7s. 6d.

This ingenious compoſer has produced in the preſent work reſpectable ſpecimens of that merit we have frequently acknowledged. The ſubjects are engaging, and the paſſages are free, eaſy and connected. If we do not find in this collection all the variety we would have wiſhed, it is, perhaps, fair to attribute our diſappointment, in that particular, rather to the neceſſary monotony of the *tune*, than to any lack of invention in the compoſer.

Six Military Divertimentos, adapted for the Piano forte. Compoſed and dedicated to the Ducheſs of York, by I. C. Weyrauch. 3s.

Mr. Weyrauch has infuſed into theſe ſprightly divertimentos much of that martial ſpirit which ought to predominate in compoſitions of this ſpecies. They are adapted for the piano-forte with ſkill, and by ſtudents of that inſtrument will be found as uſeful as they are pleaſing.

Twelve Favourite Airs, adapted for two German Flutes, by L. C. Nielſon. 6s.

Mr. Nielſon has blended in the preſent work, twelve of the moſt popular airs of the country; and has added to them variations calculated both to pleaſe and improve flute-practitioners: we are advocates for this kind of publications, becauſe we conſider them as didactic; and as winning the fancy and inducing the attention of the juvenile ſtudent.

"Willy of the Clyde," a favourite Song, written by J. Croſs. The Muſic compoſed by J. Sanderſon, and ſung by Miſs Haxell, in the Grand Burletta, called "John Bull and Bonaparte." 1s.

"Willy of the Clyde" is a pleaſant trifle. The Scotch ſtyle is imitated with ſucceſs, and the general effect is that of eaſe and lightneſs.

LIST

LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS IN FEBRUARY.

☞ *As the List of New Publications, contained in the Monthly Magazine, is the ONLY COMPLETE LIST PUBLISHED, and consequently the only one that can be useful to the Public for purposes of general reference; it is requested that Authors and Publishers will continue to communicate Notices of their Works, (post paid), and they will always be faithfully inserted FREE of EXPENCE.*

ARCHITECTURE.

A Supplement to a Treatise on the Conſtruction and Properties of Arches, published in 1801; by George Atwood, Eſq. 7s. 6d. ſewed.

ASTRONOMY.

A Geographical, Nautical, Mechanical, and Mathematical, View of the Univerſe; by W. Parker. 8vo. 3s.

BIOGRAPHY.

The Life of Geoffrey Chaucer, the early Engliſh Poet, including Memoirs of his near Friend and Kinſman, John of Gaunt Duke of Lancaſter; with Sketches of the Manners, Opinions, Arts, and Literature, of England in the Fourteenth Century; by William Godwin. 8vo. (ſecond edition) 4 vols. 1l. 16s. boards. Phillips.

DRAMA.

Almahide and Hamet, a Tragedy; to which is prefixed a Letter to John Philip Kemble, on Dramatic Compoſition; by Benjamin Heath Malkin, M.A. Royal 8vo. 6s. boards.

The Britiſh Drama, comprehending (with the Exception of Shakeſpeare) the beſt Plays in the Engliſh Language, with Vignettes. 3 vols. royal 8vo. 3l. 3s. boards.

The Soldier's Daughter, a Comedy, now performing with unparalleled Applauſe, at the Theatre Royal, Drury-lane; written by C. Cherry. 2s. 6d. Phillips.

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Maurice's Modern Hiſtory of Hindoſtan. vol. II. Part I.

LAW.

The Statutes at Large (Vol. XLIV.) Anno 43 Geo. III.) being the Firſt Seſſion of the Second Parliament of Great Britain and Ireland; by Danby Pickering, of Gray's Inn, Eſq.

Obſervations on the Statute of the 1ſt of William and Mary, Chap. 18, commonly called the Toleration Act, and on the Statute of the 19th Geo. III. Chap. 24, entitled "An Act for the further Relief of Proteſtant Diſſenting Miniſters," &c. in Reference to Proteſtant Diſſenting Miniſters and others applying to qualify themſelves upon the ſaid Acts; by Joſeph Smith, Barriſter at Law. 2s.

A ſecond Volume of the Law Journal, (which is regularly continued on the firſt Day of every Month,) by Thomas Walter Williams, of the Inner Temple, London, Barriſter at Law; compriſing original and authentic Reports of Caſes argued and determined in the Courts of Law and Equity, from Trinity Term to Michaelmas Term laſt; new Acts of Parliament; an analytical Review of Law Books; original Correſpondence; Opinions of the late Lord Kenyon, Mr. Hearne, Mr. Holliday, and other eminent Counſel, on Caſes of importance; with other Matters of Importance and Utility to the practical Lawyer and Student. 8vo. 15s. 6d. boards. Phillips.

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MEDICAL.

A Synoptical Table of Diſeaſes, exhibiting at one View their Arrangement in Claſſes, Orders, Genera, and Species; deſigned for the Uſe of Students; by Alexander Crichton,

ton, M.D. F.R.S. Phyſician to his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Cambridge, Fellow of the Royal Linnean Society, Member of the Imperial Academy of Sciences at St. Peterſburg, and Lecturer on the Doctrines and Practice of Phyſic, &c. on two large Sheets. 2s. 6d. Callow.

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THE commercial enterpriſe of Mr. Alderman Boydell forms an epoch in the hiſtory of the Fine Arts, from which their permanent improvement and conſequent influence on many articles that are either immediately or remotely connected with them, may very fairly be dated. His Letter to Sir J. W. Anderſon, relative to the lottery for the diſpoſal of the pictures, &c. gives ſo plain and unvarniſhed a narrative of the cauſes which have occaſioned this moſt reſpectable houſe to make their appeal to the public; that though it is rather longer than our limits allow, we cannot reſiſt the temptation of tranſcribing the whole.

The various circumſtances are ſo explicitly detailed, that little can be added: but there are ſome leading and collateral points which the worthy Alderman, when ſpeaking in his own perſon, could not ſo well expatiate upon, that yet ſtrike every thinking mind. Previous to the Alderman's eſtabliſhing a continental correſpondence for the exportation of prints, immenſe ſums were annually ſent out of this country for the purchaſe of thoſe that were engraved abroad. He employed and encouraged ſuperior artiſts, and by his induſtry and perſeverance turned the courſe of a great current of wealth which had formerly flowed from this country to the Continent, and to thoſe nations from whom we had formerly purchaſed prints we now ſold them. His energies were ſucceſsful—indeed ſuch energies command ſucceſs; but the growing produce he appears to have invariably appropriated to the proſecution of his favourite object, *the encouragement and extenſion of the Fine Arts.* By his engrav-

ing, at an immenſe expence, a vaſt number of fine prints, and endeavouring to eſtabliſh an Engliſh hiſtorical ſchool of painting, he has expended more than three hundred and fifty thouſand pounds. The benefits that were thus obtained by the arts and artiſts muſt be obvious to every one; but the incalculable advantages that will accrue to numerous branches of buſineſs connected with them, and to the commerce of the country, though equally certain, are not at firſt ſight quite ſo obvious. They branch out into a number of particulars, and lead to conſequences that give this highly reſpectable character a right to be claſſed among the moſt uſeful members of the community, and to the title of a benefactor to his country. We muſt poſtpone a few thoughts on this ſubject until the next Retroſpect, by which time we may be enabled to ſay ſomething more of the plan, and correct any error that may poſſibly be in the following ſtatement. From all the information we have been able to obtain, we believe, that it is intended to draw the lottery in Guildhall; that there are ſixty prizes conſiſting of capital pictures, drawings, and books of prints; that the capital prize, conſiſting of the whole of the pictures now exhibiting at the Shakeſpeare Gallery, and including the premiſes for an unexpired term of ſixty-four years, has coſt the proprietors upwards of thirty thouſand pounds. It is intended to have 21,000 tickets, at three guineas each, and the holder of every unſucceſsful ticket will be entitled to one guinea's worth of prints, so that this will be literally a lottery without a blank.

For Sir W. Anderſon.

"DEAR SIR, *Cheapſide, Feb.* 4, 1804.

"The kindneſs with which you have undertaken to repreſent my caſe, calls upon me to lay open to you with the utmoſt candour the circumſtances attending it, which I will now endeavour to do as briefly as poſſible.

"It is above ſixty years ſince I began to ſtudy the art of engraving, in the courſe of which time, beſides employing that long period of life in my profeſſion, with an induſtry and aſſiduity that would be improper in me to deſcribe, I have laid out with my brethren, in promoting the commerce of the Fine Arts in this country, above three hundred and fifty thouſand pounds.

"When I firſt began buſineſs, the whole commerce of prints in this country conſiſted in importing foreign prints, principally from France, to ſupply the cabinets of the curious in this kingdom. Impreſſed with the idea that the genius of our own countrymen, if properly encouraged, was equal to that of foreigners, I ſet about eſtabling *a School of Engraving in England*, with what ſucceſs, the public are well acquainted. It is perhaps at preſent ſufficient to ſay, that the whole courſe of that commerce is changed; very few prints being now imported into this country, while the foreign market is principally ſupplied with prints from England.

"In effecting this favourite plan, I have not only ſpent a long life, but have employed near forty years of the labour of my nephew, Joſiah Boydell, who has been bred to the buſineſs, and whoſe aſſiſtance during that period has been greatly inſtrumental in promoting a School of Engraving in this country. By the bleſſing of Providence, theſe exertions have been very ſucceſsful; not only in that reſpect, but in a commercial point of view; for the large ſums I regularly received from the Continent, previous to the French Revolution, for impreſſions taken from the numerous plates engraved in England, encouraged me to attempt alſo *an Engliſh School of Hiſtorical Painting*.

"I had obſerved with indignation, that the want of ſuch a ſchool had been long made a favourite topic of opprobrium againſt this country by foreign writers on national taſte. No ſubject therefore could be more appropriate for ſuch a national attempt, than England's inſpired poet and great painter of nature, Shakeſpeare; and I flatter myſelf the moſt prejudiced foreigner muſt allow, that the Shakeſpeare Gallery will convince the world, that Engliſhmen want nothing but the foſtering hand of encouragement to bring forth their genius in this line of art. I might go further, and defy any of the Italian, Flemiſh, or French ſchools, to ſhow in ſo ſhort a ſpace of time, ſuch an exertion as the Shakeſpeare Gallery: and if they could have made ſuch an exertion, the pictures would have been marked with all that monotonous ſameneſs which diſtinguiſhes the different ſchools; whereas in the Shakeſpeare Gallery, every artiſt partaking of the freedom of his country, and endowed with that originality of thinking ſo peculiar to its natives, has choſen his own road to what he conceived to be excellence, unſhackled by the ſlaviſh imitation and uniformity that pervade all the foreign ſchools.

"This gallery I once flattered myſelf with being able to have left to that generous public, who have for ſo long a period encouraged my undertakings; but unfortunately for thoſe connected with the Fine Arts, a Vandaliſt Revolution has ariſen, which, in convulſing all Europe, has entirely extinguiſhed, except in this happy iſland, all thoſe who had the taſte or the power to promote thoſe arts; while the tyrant that at preſent governs France, tells that believing and beſotted nation, that, in the midſt of all his robbery and rapine, he is a great patron and promoter of the Fine Arts; juſt as if thoſe arts that humanize and poliſh mankind, could be promoted by ſuch means, and by ſuch a man.

"You will excuſe, my dear Sir, I am ſure, ſome

ſome warmth in an old man on this ſubject, when I inform you, that this unhappy Revolution has cut up by the roots that revenue from the Continent, which enabled me to undertake ſuch conſiderable works in this country. At the ſame time, as I am laying my caſe fairly before you, it ſhould not be diſguiſed, that my natural enthuſiaſm for promoting the Fine Arts, (perhaps buoyed up by ſucceſs) made me improvident. For had I laid by but ten pounds out of every hundred my plates produced, I ſhould not now have had occaſion to trouble my friends or appeal to the public; but on the contrary, I flew with impatience to employ ſome new artiſt with the whole gains of my former undertakings. I ſee too late my error, for I have thereby decreaſed my ready money, and increaſed my ſtock of copper-plates to ſuch a ſize, that all the printſellers in Europe could not purchaſe it, eſpecially at theſe times, ſo unfavourable to the Arts.

"Having thus candidly owned my error, I have but one word to ſay in extenuation. My receipts from abroad had been ſo large, and continued ſo regular, that I at all times found them fully adequate to ſupport my undertakings at home. I could not calculate on the preſent criſis, which has totally annihilated them. I certainly calculated on ſome defalcation of theſe receipts by a French or Spaniſh war, or both; but with France or Spain I carried on but little commerce—Flanders, Holland, and Germany, who, no doubt, ſupplied the reſt of Europe, were the great marts; but alas! they are now no more. The convulſion that has disjointed and ruined the whole Continent, I did not foreſee; I know no man that did. On that head, therefore, though it has nearly ruined me and mine, I can take but little blame to myſelf.

"In this ſtate of things, I throw myſelf with confidence upon that public, who have always been but too partial to my poor endeavours, for the diſpoſal of that which in happier days I flattered myſelf to have preſented to them.

"I know of no means by which that can be effected juſt now, but by a lottery; and if the Legiſlature will have the goodneſs to grant a permiſſion for that purpoſe, they will at leaſt have the aſſurance of the even tenour of a long life, that it will be fairly and honourably conducted. The objects of it are my pictures, galleries, drawings, &c. which, unconnected with my copper-plates and trade, are much more than ſufficient to pay, if properly diſpoſed of, all I owe in the world.

"I hope you, my dear Sir, and every honeſt man, at any age, will feel for my anxiety to diſcharge my debts; but at my advanced age of 85, I feel it becomes doubly deſirable.

"I am, dear Sir, with great regard, your obedient, and obliged ſervant,

"JOHN BOYDELL."

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In this portrait the lady is delineated in the character of Hebe, but we do not think that Mr. Hoppner has been ſo ſucceſsful as he uſually is, eſpecially in characters that we expect to ſee marked with taſte in their air and attitude, for the eaſy and elegant repreſentation of which he has long been deſervedly admired. This figure not eminently graceful; Mr. Ward has engraved it in mezzotinto in a very good ſtyle.

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Two very beautiful little prints. In the figure of Pſyche, the artiſt, without any thing bordering upon that ſervile ſpirit of imitation which we have ſometimes ſeen, appears to have caught a large portion of the ſpirit of Sir Joſhua Reynolds. It reminded us of the ſtyle in which that matchleſs painter ſometimes delineated his allegorical figures: yet, with the utmoſt reſpect for the talents and general accuracy of Sir William Beechy, we cannot help thinking the head of this figure much too infantine for the body. Both the prints are engraven with uncommon delicacy.

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Gulliver managing his Boat before the King and Queen of Brobdignag in a Water-trough. Plate II. Gilray del. et ſculp.

Mr. Gilray's former delineation of the

King viewing Bonaparte through a teleſcope, illuſtrated by a quotation from Swift's Gulliver, we noticed in a former Retroſpect. To ſay that this is a ſuitable companion to that, is giving it high praiſe. It is exactly applicable to the quotation from the book, abounds with whim and point, and is on the whole ſuch a print as no man of the preſent day, except Mr. Gilray, could either conceive or execute.

Mr. Bromley has juſt finiſhed a plate in the line manner, from a very animated deſign of Loutherbourg, repreſenting the Battle of Haſtings, for Bowyer's edition of Hume's Hiſtory of England. In the engraving Mr. Bromley has adopted a ſtyle of uncommon vigour and ſpirit, exactly appoſite to the ſubject, and has ably ſuſtained the well-earned reputation he has acquired in this ſplendid work. This plate is to embelliſh the 57th number.

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Being an Analyſis of all Acts of General Importance, paſſed during the late Seſſion of Parliament.

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A very full and accurate Table of the New Duties impoſed by this Act, having been inſerted in the laſt Number of the Monthly Magazine, p. 68, the Editors muſt refer their Readers, for further Information on the Subject, either to the Act itſelf, or a very correct Abſtract of it inſerted in Nos. VIII. *and* IX. *of the Law-Journal, as the Limits preſcribed in this extenſive Miſcellany for the Notice of new Legiſlative Enactments do not afford ſufficient Room for the inſertion of all the Proviſions of ſo voluminous an Act.*

The Editors, however, conceive it neceſſary to obſerve, for the better underſtanding of the Extent to which TENANTS *are liable to be charged in reſpect of their Occupation, that* the Duties on Tenants, or all Dwelling houſes, Lands, Tenements, or Hereditaments, *in the laſt Number, p.* 69, are, according to one of the Rules in the Act, to be charged on all Dwelling-houſes and other Properties before-mentioned, EXCEPT A DWELLING-HOUSE NOT OCCUPIED WITH A FARM OF LANDS, or with a Farm of Tythes or Tiends.

"An Act to amend the Laws relating to Spiritual Perſons holding of Farms; and for enforcing the Reſidence of Spiritual Perſons on their Benefices, in England." 43 Geo. III. Cap. 84. (Paſſed the 7th of July, 1803.)

SPIRITUAL perſons againſt whom no action ſhall have been brought under the Act, 21 Hen. VIII. c. 13, intituled "*Spiritual Perſons abridged from having Pluralities of Livings, and from taking of Farms,*" are indemnified; and contracts which would be good after paſſing this Act, are to be valid, notwithſtanding that Act. § 1.

Perſons ſued under the recited Act, may apply to the court, if ſitting, or to a judge, if not ſitting, to ſtay proceedings, upon payment of ten pounds in every caſe where a verdict ſhall be obtained, together with the coſts: and where no verdict ſhall have been obtained, upon payment of the coſts up to the time of application. § 2.

But ſuch court or judge may order any ſuit commenced on, or ſubſequent to, July 1, 1801, to be diſcontinued without coſts. § 3.

Spiritual perſons may take houſes, with or without orchards, gardens, &c. though not in a city, &c. and ſuch as have not ſufficient glebe, may by conſent of the Biſhop take Farms for the convenience of his houſehold and hoſpitality only, without being ſubject to any penalties; but nothing herein ſhall authoriſe any non-reſidence. § 4.

Spiritual perſons may hold eſtates as property, but not any farm for cultivation, unleſs under a leaſe granted on or before January 1, 1803, or by conſent of the Biſhop. § 5.

It ſhall be lawful for any ſpiritual perſon to bargain, and buy or ſell again for any profit any manner of cattle or corn neceſſary for the occupation of any farms, that may, under this Act, be lawfully held, whithout being ſubject to any penalties, or provided that nothing in this Act ſhall extend to authorize any ſuch ſpiritual perſon to buy or ſell any cattle or corn, in perſon, in any market, fair, or place of public ſale. § 6.

Vicars or curates may take leaſes of the impropriate parſonages of their pariſhes, without being ſubject to any penalties. § 7.

But in ſuch caſes in which ſuch impropriate parſonage, rectory, or vicarage, ſhall

ſhall not have been ſo occupied by any ſpiritual perſon, ſuch perſon ſhall remain liable to ſuch penalties, unleſs he ſhall have obtained the licence of the Biſhop. § 8.

Clergyman licenſed or exempted from reſidence may occupy, where he reſides, ſuch lands as the Biſhop may allow. § 9.

The 13 Eliz. c. 20, and 14, 18, c. 43, Eliz. touching eccleſiaſtical leaſes, are repealed. § 10.

But the Act is not to deprive ſpiritual perſons of any privilege they now enjoy. § 11.

From and after the 7th July, 1803, ſo much of the firſt Act as impoſes the penalty of ten pounds on any ſpiritual perſon who ſhall not keep reſidence, ſhall be repealed; and from and after the 7th of July, 1803, every ſpiritual perſon who ſhall, (without ſufficient cauſe, and who ſhall not have any ſuch licence or exemption as is in this Act mentioned) wilfully abſent himſelf therefrom for three months together, or to be accounted at ſeveral times in one year, and make his reſidence at any other place, except at ſome other benefice of which he may be poſſeſſed, ſhall, when ſuch abſence ſhall exceed ſuch period, and not ſix months, forfeit one-third of the annual value, (deducting therefrom all outgoings, except any ſtipend paid to any curate); and when it ſhall exceed ſix months, and not eight months, one half; when it ſhall exceed eight months, two-thirds; and when ſuch abſence ſhall have been for the whole of the year, three-fourths of ſuch annual value; to be recovered by action in any court of record: the whole to go to the perſon who ſhall ſue, together with coſts. But no parſonage that hath a vicar endowed, or perpetual curate, and having no cure of ſouls, ſhall be comprehended under the name of Benefice, within this Act. § 12.

The court, in which any action ſhall be depending, may require the diocеſan to certify the reputed annual value of benefices, &c. § 13.

No perſon who has reſided a year, without abſence for more than three months, ſhall be liable for any previous non-reſidence, unleſs the action be commenced before he has ſo reſided. § 14.

No ſpiritual perſon having any office, in ſuch manner as the ſame under any of the proviſions of the firſt recited Act, or of an Act, paſſed in the 25 Hen. VIII. *An Act that every Judge of the High Courts may have One Chaplain beneficed with Cure*; or of another Act of 28 Hen. VIII. intituled, *The Bill for Non-reſidence of Spiritual Men and their Benefices*; or of another Act, in 33 Hen. VIII. intituled, *An Act for the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaſter and others, to have Chaplains*; would exempt ſuch ſpiritual perſons from reſidence, or from the penalties in the ſaid Acts contained for non-reſidence—or actually ſerving as a Chaplain of the Houſe of Commons—or as Clerk of His Majeſty's Cloſet—or as a Deputy Clerk thereof, during the time of their reſpective attendance—or as a Chaplain General of His Majeſty's Forces, or Brigade Chaplain on Foreign Service, or Chaplain on board any of His Majeſty's ſhips, or of His Majeſty's dock-yards, or in any of His Majeſty's garriſons, or Chaplain of His Majeſty's corps of Artillery, during the times of attending the duties of ſuch offices reſpectively, or as Chaplain to any Britiſh factory—or in the houſehold of any Britiſh ambaſſador or public miniſter reſiding abroad, during the time of his actually reſiding in ſuch factory or houſehold, and performing there at all due times the duties of ſuch his office—or as Chancellor or Vicar General, or in his abſence the Principal Surrogate or Official in any eccleſiaſtical court of any dioceſe, whilſt they are reſiding in the places where their reſpective offices are exerciſed—or as Minor Canon, or Vicar Choral, or Prieſt Vicar, or any ſuch other public officer in any cathedral or collegiate church, during the times for which they may be required by the canons or local ſtatutes thereof to reſide at ſuch cathedral or collegiate church, and actually reſide and perform duty at the ſame—or as Deans, Sub-deans, Prieſts, or Readers in His Majeſty's Royal Chapels at St. James's and Whitehall, or as Reader in His Majeſty's private chapel at Windſor or elſewhere—or as Chaplain at the Royal Military Aſylum at Chelſea, or Royal Military College at High Wycombe, or Teacher at the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich—or Chaplains at the Royal Hoſpitals at Greenwich and Chelſea, or as Chaplains to the Royal Hoſpitals for Seamen at Haſlar and Plymouth, whilſt they ſhall reſpectively reſide and perform the duties of their reſpective offices—or as a Preacher or Reader in any of the Inns of Court or at the Rolls—or as Burſar, Dean, Vice-preſident, or public Tutor or Chaplain, or other ſuch public officer in any College or Hall in either of the Univerſities of Oxford or Cambridge, during the period for which he may reſpectively be required, by reaſon of any ſuch office, to perform the

the duties of ſuch office, and actually ſhall perform the duties of the ſame, or as public Librarian or public Regiſtrar, or Proctor, or public Orator, or other ſuch public officer, in either of the ſaid Univerſities, during the period for which he may reſpectively be required, by reaſon thereof, to perform the duties of any ſuch office, and actually ſhall perform the duties of the ſame, or as Fellow of any College in either of the Univerſities, or of Eton or Wincheſter College, during the time for which he may be required to reſide by any charter or ſtatute, and actually reſides therein, or as Warden or Provoſt of Eton or Wincheſter College, during the time for which they may be reſpectively required to reſide, or ſhall actually reſide therein; or as Schoolmaſter or Uſher in the ſame, or as Schoolmaſter or Uſher of Weſtminſter School, ſhall be liable to any pains, penalties, or forfeitures for non reſidence. § 15.

Perſons entitled under 28 Hen. VIII. c. 13. to the privilege of non-reſidence till forty years old, not to be entitled to it after thirty. § 16.

No penalty to be levied againſt the perſon, where it can be recovered by ſequeſtration of the benefice in three years. § 17.

Biſhops may grant licences for non-reſidence, upon application by petition in writing by any ſpiritual perſon, upon ſuch proofs as ſuch Biſhop may think neceſſary, if he require it, by affidavit made before any Surrogate or Maſter Extraordinary in Chancery, to grant in ſuch caſes as are herein-after enumerated. § 18.

And it ſhall be lawful for any Biſhop to grant licences to any ſpiritual perſons to reſide out of the proper houſe of reſidence, or out of the pariſh, and within ſuch diſtance therefrom, as the caſe may appear to ſuch Biſhop to require; if, upon the conſideration of all the circumſtances, ſuch Biſhop ſhall think the ſame proper, in the ſeveral caſes herein-after mentioned; viz. by actual illneſs or infirmity of body of himſelf, or wife, or child—where there ſhall be no houſe of reſidence, or where the houſe ſhall be unfit—having in the parith any manſion belonging to himſelf or any relative, to reſide in—any ſpiritual perſon having any benefice, of ſmall value, and ſerving as a ſtipendiary curate elſewhere—any Maſter or Uſher of any endowed ſchool duly licenced by the Biſhop—or the Maſter of any other ſchool who now is or ſhall be, within one month after the 7th of July, 1803, duly licenſed by the Biſhop;—and alſo any Maſter or Preacher of hoſpitals or incorporated charitable foundation;—any perſon holding any endowed Lecture-ſhip, or endowed Chapelry, or endowed Preacherſhip,—or any ſpiritual perſon having any benefice, of ſmall value, and ſerving as Preacher in any proprietary chapel in cities or towns;—the Librarians of the Britiſh Muſeum—or of Sion College—or the truſtees of Lord Crewe's Charity. But for any ſuch licence, the party ſhall not pay more to the Secretary of the Biſhop than ten ſhillings, excluſive of ſtamps. Alſo if any ſpiritual perſon applying to any Biſhop for ſuch licence, ſhall think himſelf aggrieved by the refuſal thereof, he may appeal to the Archbiſhop of the province: but the party appealing ſhall give ſecurity to the Biſhop for the payment of ſuch expences as the Archbiſhop or his commiſſioners ſhall award. § 19.

It ſhall be lawful for any Biſhop in any caſes not before enumerated, to grant to any ſuch ſpiritual perſon a licence to reſide out of the proper houſe of reſidence, or out of the pariſh; and to aſſign, where the ſtipendiary Curate may be employed, ſuch ſalary as he ſhall judge fit, according to the value of the benefice. But reaſons for granting ſuch licences are to be tranſmitted to the Archbiſhop for examination and allowance. And no licence under this Act ſhall be void by the death or removal of the grantor, unleſs revoked by the ſucceſſor. Alſo Archbiſhops, in their reſpective dioceſes, may grant licences; by whom fees may be ordered to be paid by appellants, and the coſts may be recovered by ſequeſtration. § 20.

Licences may be revoked, and none are to be in force more than two years. § 21.

Copies of licences or revocations to be filed in the regiſtry of the dioceſe, and a liſt kept for inſpection; and copies of certain licences and revocations to be tranſmitted to churchwardens, and publicly read at the firſt viſitation. § 22.

A liſt of licences confirmed by the Archbiſhop, or granted in his own dioceſe, ſhall be annually tranſmitted to His Majeſty in Council, who may revoke licences, &c. § 23.

But between the grant and revocation of a licence, it ſhall be deemed valid. § 24.

On or before the 25th of March, 1805, and ſo annually, a return ſhall be made to His Majeſty in Council of every benefice, &c. and of the perſons who ſhall not have reſided thereon; and every non-reſident, after January 1, 1804, by exemption, without licence, ſhall yearly notify the nature of it to the dioceſan, within a certain

tain period. But a duplicate of such notification may be delivered to the Registrar to be filed, and his certificate shall be evidence of its being made. § 25.

Persons neglecting to make notification, shall not be entitled to exemption. § 26.

Licence may be pleaded in bar of action, and in case of non-suit, &c. the defendant shall have costs. § 27.

During the vacancy of any see, the power of granting licences shall be exercised by the Vicar General of the diocese; and during the absence of any prelate out of the realm, or disability from exercising his office, it shall be exercised by such person as is empowered to exercise his general jurisdiction. § 28.

This Act is not to exempt them from ecclesiastical censure for non residence without licence; but to censure for non-residence not exceeding three months in one year shall be put in force, nor any proceedings be admitted except at the suit of the Bishop or Archdeacon. § 29.

If any unlicenced person does not sufficiently reside, the Bishop may issue a Monition to reside, &c. Returns to be made to Monitions, which may be required to be upon oath. Where returns shall not be made, or not be satisfactory, the Bishop may order residence; and if disobeyed, may sequester the profits of the benefice, and direct an application thereof. But an appeal may be made against sequestrations to the Archbishop. § 30.

But the appellant must give security for payment of expences. § 30.

Persons who shall return to residence on monition, shall pay the costs. § 31.

If any person returning to residence on monition, shall before six months thereafter absent himself, the Bishop may, without monition, sequester the profits of the benefice. § 32.

If a clerk shall continue under sequestration three years, or incur three sequestrations within that period, the benefice shall become *ipso facto* void, and the patron entitled to present. § 33.

Contracts, after passing this Act, for letting houses in which any spiritual persons shall, by order of the Bishop, be required to reside, shall be void; and persons holding possession after the day appointed, shall be subject to forty shillings per day; but in cases of contracts before passing this Act, not till three months after service on the occupier, &c. § 34.

But no person liable to penalty for non-residence, while the tenant shall continue to occupy. § 35.

If an action be brought for non residence before issuing monition, sufficient to satisfy penalty and costs, shall be retained out of the profits of the benefice, which are subject to be sequestered by this Act. But if, at the time of filing any monition, no action shall have been commenced, none shall be afterwards brought, &c. § 36.

No oath relating to residence shall be required of any vicar. § 37.

Act to extend to all dignities, prebends, benefices, donatives, perpetual curacies, and all parochial chapelries, exempt as well as not exempt, and all peculiars. § 38.

Archbishop, Bishop, and Archdeacon, within whose respective province, diocese, or jurisdiction shall be locally situate any benefice, &c. exempt or peculiar, shall have the same powers as if they were not so; and where any such benefice, &c. shall be situate in more than one province, &c. or between the limits of two, the Archbishop or Bishop to whose cathedral the parish church shall be nearest, shall have the like powers, &c. But Peculiars shall be subject to the Archbishop or Bishop to whom they belong, though situate in another diocese. § 39.

Act not to affect His Majesty's Prerogative in granting dispensations, nor to affect clerks retained in His service under 9 Edw. II. c. 8. § 40.

No Archbishop or Bishop shall be liable to the penalties for non-residence. § 41. No penalty shall be incurred under this Act for non-residence prior to January 1, 1804. § 42.—Nor for farming under this or any other Act, till April 5, 1804. § 43. Act not to extend beyond England. § 44.

ACCOUNT OF THE DISEASES IN LONDON,

From the 20th of January to the 20th of February.

Admitted under the Care of the Physicians of the Finsbury Dispensary.

	No. of Cases.
EFFUSIO in Pericardium	1
Typhus	2
Hypochondriasis	3
Dyspepsia	14
Asthenia	25
Hysteria	3
Anasarca	11
Scrophula	9
Amenorrhœa	17

Menorrhagia

Menorrhagia	5
Leucorrhœa	3
Morbi Infantiles	22
Morbi Cutanei	19
Mania	1

The Public may be ſurpriſed, that Typhus, which formerly preſented an obtruſive figure in the monthly catalogue, ſhould, for a conſiderable time paſt, have occurred in ſo inſignificant a proportion to the ſum total of diſeaſes.

The fact is undoubted; to explain it would be a matter of curious, although probably of unſatisfactory, ſpeculation.

The caſe at the head of the liſt was that of an evident enlargement of the heart, accompanied with every ſymptom that could indicate an effuſion in the pericardium. It is, of courſe, equally out of the reach of medical and chirurgical aſſiſtance; and the patient, although little advanced in years, will be doomed, for the remainder of his life, which, happily, muſt be ſhort, to ſubmit to a ſtate of almoſt conſtant pain, watchfulneſs, and anxiety. He had been long addicted to the baneful and tranſient ſolace of ſpirituous exhilaration. Amongſt men in the lower claſſes of the community, this intemperance is the principal and prevailing origin of their debility and diſeaſe.

They exhauſt prematurely all that is pure and delicious in the cup of life, and are obliged to ſwallow afterwards the bitter dregs.

Living faſt is an expreſſion which more accurately perhaps than may be imagined, illuſtrates a phyſiological fact. Any thing which hurries the action of the corporeal functions, abridges inevitably the period of their poſſible exiſtence.

As the wheel of a carriage has a certain number of rotations before it arrives at the deſtined goal, in like manner to the arteries of the human frame is allotted only a certain number of pulſations before the vital energy is entirely exhauſted. The brighter the flame burns, the ſooner it is out.

Eminent longevity has ſeldom been known to occur except in perſons of a remarkably tranquil and ſlow-paced circulation.

Two patients in the private practice of the Reporter, during the laſt month, have been dreadfully afflicted with hypochondriaſis. It is rather remarkable that, in each caſe, the diſeaſe was excited originally by indulging in an unavailing regret for the loſs of a beloved friend; an event, which, in one of the inſtances alluded to, was accompanied with circumſtances of ſingular horror and affliction. To the firſt patient who applied, as ſhe evidently poſſeſſed a fibre too firm and tenſe, the *warm* bath was recommended; to the ſecond, whoſe muſcles were relaxed, and nerves too irritable, the *cold*;—to both, Chalybeate and Peruvian medicines; and, as a matter of more importance than any pharmaceutical remedy, uninterrupted occupation of mind and corporeal activity. Although other means are undoubtedly of uſe, exertion is the grand *ſpecific* for the cure of hypochondriacal complaints.*

It is worthy of notice, that diſeaſed affections of a mental nature are frequently cured, commonly ſuſpended at leaſt, by the ſupervening of any ſerious phyſical diſorder. An inſane patient, who had been ſo for about a year, and had once before been afflicted in the ſame way, was not long ago, on account of his cries diſturbing the neighbourhood, removed to an aſylum at ſome diſtance from town. In conſequence of circumſtances attending his removal, he caught a cold, which was immediately followed by ſymptoms of *cynanche maligna* and intermittent fever. Theſe complaints were ſpeedily relieved by the liberal adminiſtration of bark and wine; and for ſix weeks paſt, the patient has had no threatening of a relapſe to his former mental derangement.

The reſult, in this inſtance, of tonic and ſtimulating remedies ſeems to countenance an opinion which the author of the report has long entertained, that remedies of the ſame ſpecies ſhould be more generally and vigorouſly applied in caſes of maniacal diſorder.

Violence is not *ſtrength*. In typhus fever, for inſtance, of which, in its advanced ſtage, delirium is the moſt prominent and alarming ſymptom, exceſſive debility conſtitutes the characteriſtic, and, in fact, the eſſence of the diſeaſe. This delirium ſeldom comes on, until the ſtrength of the patient has arrived at its loweſt point of reduction: a better evidence cannot be required, that the former is produced by the latter: and, from analogy, it may be fairly inferred, that, in moſt other circumſtances, where frenzy takes place, it ariſes from the ſame cauſe. This analogy might be corroborated by other diſeaſes; hyſteria, for inſtance, which, although it is moſt apt to occur in relaxed conſtitu-

* The peruſal of Mr. Green's Poem on the Spleen, and Dr. Aikin's Letter to his Son, on Vapours, or low Spirits, ought to be preſcribed to every perſon in whom there is any tendency to that diſorder.

tions, and although its violent attacks are generally occaſioned by circumſtances immediately preceding that weaken or exhauſt, exhibit ſymptoms of morbid energy, much greater than the patient would have been capable of diſplaying in the ſtate of her moſt perfect health and vigour.

Mental diſeaſes are well illuſtrated by thoſe of the body. The paroxyſms of mania are *convulſions* of the mind, thoſe of melancholia its *paralyſis*. It is a vulgar, but ill founded, notion, that madneſs, in any of its modifications, ariſes in general from an exceſs of intellectual vigour; it is not, in every caſe, but in moſt caſes it is, a ſymptom of radical imbecility or of gradual decay.

Southampton-row, J. REID.
February 23, 1804.

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS,
In February, 1804.

BRITISH EMPIRE.

IN the courſe of February, the blockade of the French and Dutch ports, has been continued with vigilance, though not without ſome difficulty, at times, from the ſtate of the weather. The preparations of the French for a deſcent upon this country, ſtill proceed, and are now more nearly complete than at any former period. But, no conſiderable force has yet been able to eſcape out of their ports, to ſea; and it becomes, every day, more and more improbable, that, without ſome very extraordinary concurrence of accidents in their favour, they ſhould be able to elude our ſquadrons, or break through them.

Diſpatches from Commodore Hood, enumerate between forty and fifty ſhips as taken from the enemy, or at leaſt detained by our ſquadron off Martinique, ſince the date of his laſt preceding diſpatches, and previouſly to the 26th of November laſt. At a moderate eſtimate, the value of theſe ſhips with their cargoes, may exceed a million ſterling. Accounts from Sir J. T. Duckworth, mention 44 captures to have been made, by the ſquadron on the Jamaica ſtation, between the date of his laſt previous diſpatches and the 26th of October. Theſe appear to be not leſs valuable than the captures off Martinique. The average value of what the enemy have been lately loſing to us, at ſea, in the Weſt Indies, may be, therefore, taken at a million ſterling, a month. Perhaps the ſum of their loſſes at ſea in the other parts of the world, may be of equal amount. Four and twenty millions a year, in loſſes at ſea, excluſively of the other waſte and expenditure of the war, are a conſumption which might, in time, even impoveriſh all France. It is true, that much of this is entirely waſted; and that comparatively but little goes, in the end, to enrich the Britiſh captors.

From the Eaſt, the accounts are leſs favourable. The ſurrender of Pondicherry to Linois's ſquadron, was prudently denied. The whole ſquadron might have been eaſily detained, if the Britiſh Commanders on that ſtation, had received timely notice of the renewal of the war. But, while the Engliſh remained without knowledge of this change; a faſt-ſailing French ſhip brought information of it to Admiral Linois; and he ſailed, inſtantly, for the Mauritius.

The Mahrattas have, for many years, been, next after the Britiſh, the chief Power in Hindooſtan. Lately, they have been much divided among themſelves. Bajerow, the Peiſhwa, or according to their ancient conſtitution, Chief-magiſtrate of the State, is in defenſive alliance with the Britiſh Government in India, to which he has recently ceded a very extenſive territory. Dowlut Row Scindia, and ſeveral other Mahratta Chiefs, have, ſince, ſet themſelves in oppoſition to the Peiſhwa; and are now, with a great force, in arms againſt him. To protect their ally the Britiſh have declared war on the diſobedient Chiefs. All Hindooſtan is thus about to be afflicted with new hoſtilities. The Company may, of courſe, expect another ſeaſon during which it ſhall be impoſſible for their trade to advance in proſperity, for their debts to be diminiſhed, for their long promiſed contribution to be paid towards leſſening the general debts of the nation, or for any increaſe to be made in the dividends on the ſhares of the Proprietors.

The moſt unpleaſing news have been received from the iſland of Ceylon. In the war which broke out there, ſome time ſince, the king of Candy was at

firſt extremely unfortunate. His troops were routed: the Britiſh preſſed on, without oppoſition, into the interior parts of his dominions; his capital was taken. But, in the ardour of ſucceſs, the conquerors had advanced too far, had diſperſed themſelves throughout a wider extent of poſts, than their force was ſufficient to maintain, had taken no account of the diſeaſes to which they ſhould be liable in thoſe inland and uncleared territories, of the ſnares to which they muſt be expoſed by their ignorance of the local advantages and diſadvantages, or of the difficulties by which they muſt there ſuffer in regard to the means of ſubſiſtence. They have been, in conſequence of this, beſet by the King of Candy's forces, at their moſt advanced ſtation in the new conqueſts. Major Davie, the commanding officer, was compelled, perhaps by difficulties of which we are not yet ſufficiently informed, perhaps by mere puſillanimity, to a miſerable ſurrender. No ſooner were the Britiſh troops, Whites and Malays, diſarmed by the capitulation, and the Candians maſters of the place, than the conditions were baſely violated. The whites except Major Davie, and one or two other officers were faithleſsly maſſacred; and the Malays were compelled to enter into the King of Candy's ſervices. Some of theſe Malays, true to their firſt engagements, deſerted, at the earlieſt opportunity, and made their eſcape down the country. Governor North, upon receiving the news, ſent orders to withdraw the troops from others of the advanced poſts. At ſome of theſe, where our ſoldiers were already ſurrounded by the troops of Candy, they gallantly cut their way through the midſt of them. The natives deſcended ſlowly, towards the Britiſh ſettlement: and the Governor, with his Council, and thoſe who were with them, were in ſome conſternation — This is the ſubſtance of the laſt official diſpatches from Governor North.—Conſiderable reinforcements were, however, ſent out, early laſt ſummer, to join the army in Ceylon. And thoſe would probably arrive in time to ſave the colony from further misfortune, or even to recover all that had been by the late diſaſter, loſt.

By the delays to remove the Britiſh ſtores from the Cape of Good Hope, after the ceſſion of that ſettlement under the Peace of Amiens, a portion of thoſe ſtores, to the value of between one and two hundred thouſand pounds ſterling, has been left to confiſcation for the benefit of the Dutch.

A number of French gun-brigs and other armed veſſels of the enemy, have, within theſe four weeks, been taken off Boulogne, and on other parts of the French and Dutch coaſts.

Of the Army of Reſerve, ordered by an act of the laſt ſeſſion, of parliament, 34,162 fighting men have been actually levied. There is ſtill a deficiency of 15,422 men.

The alarm relative to the Volunteers, is at an end. A deciſion of the court of king's bench, has aſcertained that their ſervice cannot, on the conditions on which it was originally accepted, be made compulſory.

M. Rochambeau, and a number of other French officers, priſoners of war, from St. Domingo, are now at Cheſterfield, Aſhbourne, and other places, adjacent to theſe.

The conteſted election for Middleſex has come under the conſideration of the Houſe of Commons, ſince its meeting after the Chriſtmas adjournment. The petitioners againſt the election of Sir Francis Burdett had neglected to deſcribe their intereſt as electors, in the petition, in a manner agreeable to the proviſions of the act of parliament, which relates expreſsly to this object. Mr. Fox made a motion, that their petition, thus defective in a formality, which he held to be indiſpenſible, ſhould not be proceeded upon, by the Houſe. A conſiderable number of thoſe who are the moſt favourable in their ſentiments to his wiſhes and principles, ſupported his motion. It was, however, rejected by a great majority. A committee was appointed for the election. It proceeds in the inveſtigation; and the trial will ſcarce be ſoon at an end.

On the queſtion, whether the law ſhould be renewed to reſtrict the banks in Ireland, again, for a limited time, from making payments in money; ſome intereſting debate has been repeatedly excited in the Houſe of Commons. Mr. Corry, Mr. Forſter, Lord Archibald Hamilton, Mr. Johnſtone, and ſeveral other members, took part in it. In the diſcuſſion a number of ſtriking facts were mentioned, evincing Ireland to ſuffer grievouſly, at this moment, by the ſcarcity of actual caſh, and by a balance of exchange enormouſly againſt that country. But, nothing was ſuggeſted to juſtify the meaſure of leaving the Iriſh banks to make their payments in money, while the bank of England gives only bills. The renewal of the reſtric-

tion,

tion, for the preſent, was, therefore, not abſolutely oppoſed.

Mr. Wilberforce, ſtill vigilant to procure the abolition of the ſlave-trade, has moved, with ſucceſs, for the papers of a correſpondence, from which he expects important additions to that great body of authentic facts, by which he ſeems to hope that the public muſt, at length, be fully and univerſally convinced, of both the rectitude and the expediency of that meaſure.

A plan for the legal adjuſtment of differences between the cotton-manufacturers and their ſervants, is, alſo, under diſcuſſion in parliament. Its object is of the greateſt importance; and conſiderable difficulty has been found in the endeavour to form a plan at once equitable and agreeable to the intereſts and wiſhes of all parties.

A bill to amend and conſolidate the laws relating to the Volunteers, is in its progreſs through the forms of parliament. It was introduced by the miniſter, to the Houſe of Commons. Its principal new proviſions are; that a Volunteer belonging to any corps, whoſe ſervices have been accepted, ſhall, upon five days' attendance at the exerciſes, after theſe have been learned, enjoy a right of exemption, for that year, from the ballot for the militia:—for twenty-four days' exerciſe, ſhall, if in the Infantry Volunteers, be free from ballot for the Army of Reſerve:—and for fourteen days' exerciſe, ſhall have the ſame right of exemption, if he belong to the Volunteer Cavalry.

The buſineſs of parliament has been ſomewhat impeded by a very ſerious indiſpoſition of the King, for part of laſt month. It has excited a general alarm, and anxiety, great in proportion to the affection, with which his Majeſty is regarded by his ſubjects. But, the lateſt reports of his phyſicians, beſpeak his illneſs as ſenſibly alleviated.

FRANCE

Furniſhes little, that is of conſequence, to the hiſtory of the preſent month. The numbers of the gun-boats in its ports have, indeed, been, by all accounts, augmented within theſe few weeks. The other preparations for invading this country, are, likewiſe, ſaid to be forwarded with an activity which increaſes in proportion, as that period in the ſeaſon advances, in which it becomes ſtill leſs and leſs eaſy for gun-boats, or other ſhips of war, to croſs the channel, without being encountered by our fleets. General Murat enjoys, as governor of Paris, a revenue of more than 14,000l. ſterling a year.—The Danes have lately experienced ſeveral inſolencies from Bonaparte, which have been thought almoſt to menace ſpeedy hoſtilities. Among other preparations made in France, for the invaſion of England, is a proclamation to be iſſued upon the army's arrival in this country: a genuine copy of that proclamation has been already publiſhed in London.

RUSSIA, DENMARK, AND SWEDEN,

Have made adequate preparations to hinder France from puſhing her conqueſts farther to the North: and, likewiſe, it ſhould ſeem, to protect the liberties of Germany, according to the preſent modification of its Imperial Conſtitution. A marriage has juſt been celebrated at St. Peterſburgh, between the Arch-Ducheſs Maria, ſiſter to the reigning Emperor, and the hereditary Prince of Saxe Weimar. The Ruſſian army continues to be augmented: and, eſpecially the force on the ſouth-weſt frontiers, to be ſtrengthened.

GERMANY

Is ſomewhat diſturbed by diſputes, on the ſubject, "whether Nobles of the Equeſtrian Order, poſſeſſors of ſmall eſtates, and hitherto free from all ſubjection, ſave to the Emperor only, are now to become the ſubjects of the Princes poſſeſſing the great fiefs, and within which thoſe ſmall eſtates immediately lie?"

THE DUTCH

Are preparing to raiſe for their public expenditure, forty millions of florins, by an *extorted free gift!*

ST. DOMINGO

Is now in the poſſeſſion of the Negro and Mulatto Chiefs, acknowledging no dependence on the French Republic. The principal Chiefs are Deſſalines, Criſtophe, and Clervaux. They have, by proclamation, invited, with fair promiſes, the return of the emigrants. Rochambeau, and his army, after attempting to delude Britiſh faith, were ſaved, by a capitulation with the Britiſh commanders, from the rage of the Blacks. Seven thouſand French priſoners, from St. Domingo, are now in Jamaica; the officers have been brought to England.

Abstract of the Return of all THE VOLUNTEER CORPS, whose Services have been accepted by his Majesty; describing each Corps, their *Establishment* and the present *effective Number* in Rank and File.—*(Printed by Order of the House of Commons.)*

Counties.	Cavalry.		Infantry.		Artillery.		Officers, etc.							Privates.	EFFECTIVE RANK and FILE.
	No. of Troops.	Total.	No. of Companies.	Total.	No. of Companies.	Total.	Field Officers.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Staff Officers.	Serjeants.	Corporals.	Drummers.		
Aberdeen	—	—	50	3,400	2	120	9	49	117	6	164	149	66		3,520
Anglesea	—	—	10	1,000	—	—	4	10	30	6	52	—	—	10	1,000
Argyll	—	—	36	2,028	1	63	10	35	74	3	112	87	62		2,991
Ayr	3	144	31	2,677	—	—	10	36	84	2	121	105	40		2,952
Banff	—	—	12	960	1	80	6	12	38	7	41	27	27		1,022
Bedford	4	177	22	1,831	—	—	7	24	61	5	79	59	20		1,955
Berks	11	644	39	3,006	—	—	7	50	109	16	159	147	63		3,985
Berwick	4	160	10	773	—	—	4	11	28	4	40	28	17		911
Brecon	—	—	15	1,196	—	—	6	15	28	—	51	15	—		1,165
Bucks	21	1,122	28	2,226	—	—	15	43	84	25	120	—	54		3,141
Bute	—	—	5	380	—	—	—	5	12	—	17	17	10		99
Caithness	—	—	24	1,272	—	—	5	24	32	8	75	48	48		1,322
Cambridge	3	163	33	2,485	—	—	4	35	74	9	123	111	75		2,590
Cardigan	—	—	9	567	—	—	2	8	15	3	27	18	18		551
Carmarthen	3	120	29	2,316	—	—	14	32	65	8	111	107	49		2,347
Carnarvon	—	—	15	1,100	—	—	5	15	31	3	48	40	15		1,078
Chester	14	732	58	4,841	1	105	22	73	172	18	240	227	139		5,372
Clackmannan	1	40	4	296	—	—	2	5	10	—	14	14	5		335
Cornwall	8	383	65	5,432	15	2,328	30	74	182	22	296	343	134		7,772
Cromarty	—	—	2	160	—	—	1	1	6	—	7	4	4		164
Cumberland	1	50	50	3,431	5	330	16	55	111	9	175	169	70		3,749
Denbigh	4	194	35	2,314	—	—	12	33	70	4	106	103	52		2,404
Derby	6	330	73	5,277	—	—	12	77	171	12	257	245	157		5,841
Devon	33	1,873	193	13,197	17	1,325	50	223	481	49	718	643	362		15,212
Dorset	7	515	28	2,201	—	—	7	32	68	4	102	102	61		2,313
Dumbarton	2	88	7	605	—	—	2	7	18	—	18	18	15		636
Dumfries	2	84	28	1,875	—	—	8	30	64	1	81	60	32		1,879
Durham	12	573	54	3,814	6	300	25	69	144	19	205	176	100		4,449
Elgin	—	—	10	772	—	—	—	10	26	—	32	22	20		784
Essex	23	1,251	91	6,535	—	—	17	114	233	14	349	320	164		7,913
Fife	7	310	36	2,613	1	110	16	43	93	21	131	103	71		2,909
Flint	6	270	26	2,129	—	—	11	32	66	6	96	101	53		2,638
Forfar	1	47	44	3,062	1	70	13	46	97	14	145	113	79		2,717
Glamorgan	4	213	35	2,488	—	—	11	37	81	5	118	119	42		2,321
Gloucester	13	664	64	6,436	2	175	13	81	186	19	327	177	118		7,161
Hants	26	1,262	92	7,161	12	830	17	126	272	13	400	391	293		9,539
Hereford	3	180	38	3,725	—	—	14	38	98	12	108	100	22		3,532
Hertford	8	625	27	2,319	1	50	4	36	72	5	125	121	47		2,704
Huntingdon	3	166	30	640	—	—	5	13	25	5	33	33	23		1,026
Inverness	—	—	45	3,066	—	—	13	43	101	24	154	111	89		3,320
Kent	23	1,530	93	6,804	3	253	32	116	254	30	383	307	174		10,206
Kincardine	—	—	12	821	—	—	5	12	28	7	36	32	16		824
Kinross	—	—	4	280	—	—	2	3	8	—	12	12	4		280
Kircudbright	4	200	11	716	—	—	5	15	30	—	41	41	15		946
Lanark	1	60	68	4,548	1	—	20	71	142	27	197	—	112		4,513
Lancaster	8	486	176	13,716	5	560	61	186	400	76	648	430	340		14,478
Leicester	11	622	36	2,930	—	—	10	45	107	11	170	134	68		3,488
Lincoln	11	711	37	4,560	—	—	10	45	108	8	150	152	69		7,806
Linlithgow	2	80	10	800	—	—	3	8	22	9	30	23	20		638
Lothian, East	4	205	10	700	—	—	4	14	27	3	30	—	19		905
Lothian, Mid.	6	300	19	1,474	—	—	10	23	54	6	84	62	30		1,843
Lothian, Mid. Edinburgh, City	—	—	55	4,358	6	415	19	61	124	25	201	129	119		4,757
London	9	560	147	13,338	—	—	68	157	375	67	491	—	265		12,460
Middlesex	2	82	107	8,209	—	—	32	109	221	—	366	366	113		8,379
Man, Isle of	—	—	11	693	—	—	4	11	22	3	35	—	22		693
Merioneth	—	—	7	464	—	—	3	7	14	—	21	21	7		455
Monmouth	2	125	17	1,624	—	—	3	19	44	5	77	5	1		1,649
Montgomery	3	120	20	1,360	—	—	8	23	46	—	40	40	22		1,080
Nairn	—	—	4	320	—	—	2	4	8	—	16	16	4		320
Norfolk	22	1,120	85	6,541	1	108	18	106	224	22	309	263	146		6,918
Northampton	16	1,037	32	3,432	—	—	16	42	143	21	154	151	57		4,089
Northumberland	12	517	62	4,111	—	—	22	69	146	10	231	217	105		4,720
Nottingham	7	472	52	3,735	—	—	13	51	105	10	190	190	64		4,107
Oxford	8	501	43	3,122	—	—	13	51	108	14	181	96	80		3,510
Peebles	1	52	6	480	—	—	3	7	20	5	20	12	14		532
Pembroke	8	440	22	1,851	1	70	10	28	73	11	111	44	45		2,157
Perth	4	160	59	3,897	1	63	18	64	128	23	189	182	68		4,035
Radnor	—	—	12	1,000	—	—	5	12	24	—	48	48	12		1,050
Renfrew	—	—	35	2,701	—	—	12	35	86	9	84	70	69		2,124
Ross	—	—	25	1,620	—	—	6	19	56	4	81	81	31		1,820
Roxburgh	2	108	8	960	—	—	6	10	28	10	54	54	10		1,060
Rutland	4	160	4	335	—	—	3	6	17	7	25	25	8		495
Salop	17	940	57	5,022	—	—	24	66	132	29	222	172	100		5,852
Selkirk	1	50	1	100	—	—	—	2	5	—	5	—	3		122
Somerset	27	1,544	103	7,747	—	—	33	118	268	37	368	344	165		9,260
Stafford	14	1,090	67	5,125	—	—	17	75	170	28	294	227	132		6,072
Stirling	6	308	20	1,318	1	65	10	23	54	9	81	71	31		1,607
Suffolk	13	709	74	6,837	—	—	7	87	189	11	275	203	140		7,312
Sutherland	—	—	14	1,092	—	—	5	14	28	5	44	28	28		1,152
Surry	18	944	103	7,801	—	—	27	121	253	29	360	335	188		8,113
Sussex	17	1,024	66	6,414	6	637	21	74	166	11	211	82	73		6,108
Tower Hamlets	—	—	65	4,171	—	—	18	65	131	31	198	187	129		3,712
Warwick	8	528	51	3,874	—	—	18	59	125	12	199	95	96		4,155
Westmoreland	—	—	119	10,438	—	—	45	123	254	6	478	478	131		12,504
Wight, Isle of	4	200	23	1,923	—	—	1	20	43	4	57	15	33		1,412
Wigtown	2	120	22	1,732	2	184	9	20	65	10	78	52	50		2,020
Wilts	11	850	9	624	—	—	3	11	23	—	32	32	11		719
Worcester	10	494	57	4,524	—	—	16	63	137	1	212	211	108		5,156
York, North Riding	5	207	48	4,046	—	—	13	58	123	8	198	183	77		4,304
York, East Riding	8	382	55	4,381	—	—	13	54	123	7	221	219	72		4,683
York, West Riding	33	1,650	151	12,990	1	61	14	53	115	—	180	189	53		3,801
					1	50	65	179	390	48	607	493	203		14,020
	614	31,832	3,985	313,927	102	8,917	1,246	4,472	9,918	1,100	14,787	11,733	6,733	341,867	
Grand Total				322,943			1,246	4,472	9,918	1,100	14,787	—	6,733	341,867	

ALPHABETICAL LIST *of* BANKRUPTCIES *and* DIVIDENDS *announced between the 20th of January, and the 20th of February, extracted from the London Gazettes.*

BANKRUPTCIES.

The Solicitors' Names are between Parentheſes.

ALEXANDER, John, South Lambeth, coal-merchant. (Walton, Girdler's-hall
Bare, Forteſcue, Vigo-lane, Swallow-ſtreet, printſeller. (Dixon, Naſſau-ſtreet
Betts, Benjamin, and Anne Smith, Baſinghall-ſtreet, factors. (Dunn, Threadneedle ſtreet
Bullwell, Thomas, Weſtminſter-road, Surry, wheelwright. (Anthony, Earl-ſtreet, Blackfriars
Bolma, William, Chriſtopher, Finſbury-ſquare, inſurer. (Crowder, Lavie, and Gaith, Frederick-place, Old Jewry
Beales, William, Bermondſey, flour-factor. (Ripon, Bermondſey-ſtreet
Barker, Samuel, Lane-delph, Stafford, potter. (Rubin's, Gray's-inn-place
Bowerbank, Joſeph, Iſlington, coal-merchant. (Harvey and Robinſon, Lincoln's-inn, New-ſquare
Buckles, John, jun. Warminſter, clothier. (Davies, Warminſter
Baxter, Matthew, Barnard Caſtle, innkeeper. (Roſſer, Kerby ſtreet, Hatton garden
Biſhop, John, Epſom, linendraper. (Gale and Son, Bedſtreet, Bedford-row
Bennett, William, Ivy-lane, carpenter. (Pearce and Dixon, Paternoſter-row
Bain, George, Briſtol, merchant. (Jenkin, James, and Co. New-inn
Boyle, Patrick, Vine-ſtreet, Piccadilly, printer. (Brewer, Clement's-lane
Bloore, Whitfield, Sun-ſtreet, Biſhopſgate-ſtreet, timber-merchant. (Ruſſell, Alderſgate ſtreet
Crabb, John, Crabb, James, Crabb, William, and Nicholas Larkham, Wilton, clothiers. (Lowten, Temple
Chivers, William, Stepney-cauſeway, mariner. (Kind, Great Prescott-ſtreet
Champion, James, Henry, Graveſend, grocer. (Rigby, New City-chambers
Chapman, John, Nottingham, hoſier. (Windus and Holtaway
Cobb, Robert, Woodford, corn-dealer. (Wright and Bovill, Chancery-lane
Clarke, John, Tealby, paper-maker. (Grey, Gray's-inn
Crofsley, Thomas, Mancheſter, dimity manufacturer. (Higginbotham, Aſhton-under-line
Chriſtian, William, Liverpool, money-ſcrivener. (Windle, Bartlett's-buildings
Cummins, George, Villier's-ſtreet, Strand, victualler. (Dawſon, Warwick-ſtreet, Golden-ſquare
Croſs, James, Tisbury, carpenter. (Davies, Warminſter
Crank, William Charles, Kenſington, brewer and merchant. (Kearſley, Temple
Cruickſhanks, James, Gerrard-ſtreet, metal, ſaſh, and fan-light manufacturer. (Wedel and Day, Gerrard-ſtreet
Done, Henry, Golden-leg-court, Cheapſide, hoſier. (Harriſon, Northumberland-ſtreet, Strand
Davies, Samuel, Mancheſter, dealer in cotton twiſt. (Cooper and Lowe, Southampton-buildings
Daſhwood, Francis Bateman, Gain's-hill, Huntingdon, worſted manufacturer. (Parker, Palmer, and Cuppage, Eſſex-ſtreet
Denham, Nathaniel, Lime-ſtreet, merchant. (Bourfield, Bouverie-ſtreet
Panney, William, Windſor, apothecary. (Smart and Thomas, Staple's-inn
Deaton, Edward, Dyer's-buildings, Holborn. (Burdon, St. Andrew's-court, Holborn
Day, Thomas, Grove-hill, Beverly, ſhip carpenter. (Wills, Warnford court
Endin, Abram Compert, Portſmouth, ſhopkeeper. (Berry, Walbrook
Emerton, Thomas, Stony Stratford, grocer. (Hinderley, Long, and Ince, Symond's-inn
Evans, Philip, Hungerford-market, oyſter-merchant. (Loxley, Cheapſide
Eames, John, Leiceſter, cheeſe-factor. (Taylor, Southampton buildings
Eddy, John, Scarborough, ſhip-owner (Sanſum, Ely-place
Foden, James, jun. Clipſtone-ſtreet, Middleſex, carpenter. (Joyes and Turner, Charlotte-ſtreet, Fitzroy-ſquare
Form, Richard Spencer, Suffolk-lane, dry-ſalter. (Williams and Sherwood, Bank-ſtreet
Foner, Joſeph, Stoke Newington, carpenter. (Jones, Mayor's Court-office
Ford, James, Chilwell-ſtreet, ſhoemaker. (Ruſſell, Lent-ſtreet, Borough
Gregory, Thomas, Tabernacle-walk, St. Luke's, plumber. (Crawford, Craven-buildings
Gameau, Joſ Aug. Victor, Albemarle-ſtreet, bookſeller. (Owen and Ricks, Bartlett's-buildings
Hewitt, Henry, Henry Roch, and Thomas Poſtlethwayte, Sheffield, ſilver-platers. (Bigg, Hatton-garden
Hives, John, Ilkeſton, baker. (Macdougal and Hunter, Lincoln's inn
Hill, William, Briſtol, jeweller, (Edmund's, Lincoln's-inn
Hoffman, Andrew, Burgeſs, Charles-ſtreet, Covent Garden. Taylor. (Senior, Charles-ſtreet
Harriſon, George, Mancheſter, merchant. (Ellis, Curſitor-ſtreet
Howell, James, Stratfieldſaye, farmer. (Johnſon and Gaſkell, Gray's inn
Hayes, John, late of Bath, butcher, now of St. Thomas's ſtreet, Southwark. (Clark, St. Paul's college, St. Paul's church yard
Hindley, Richard, and William Wakefield, Mancheſter, manufacturers. (Foulkes, Bury place, Bloomsbury
Hughes, James, Fletcher, Wigmore ſtreet, ſtationer. (Shepherd, Bartlett's buildings
Jarrett, Thomas, Eveſham, innholder. (Bousfield, Bouverie ſtreet
Jones, Richard, Lanvapley, wool dealer. (Price and Williams, Lincoln's-inn
Johnſon, William, Vauxhall, coal merchant. (Lamb, Bedford ſtreet, Bedford ſquare
Law, James, Hepſonſtall, cotton manufacturer. (Edge, Inner Temple
Leeming, Thomas, Preſton, John Myers, of Clockheaton, and William Chapman, Preſton, worſted manufacturers. (Evans, Thavies inn
Lythgoe, Nathan, Liverpool, merchant. (Windle, Bartlett's buildings
Levy, Jacob Iſrael, Brighton, merchant. (Howard, Jewry ſtreet
Merſon, Edward, Ilminſter, mercer. (Adams, Old Jewry
Maſt, Thomas, Tempsford mills, miller. (Baxter and Martin, Furnival's inn
Moffatt, David, Fleet market, grocer. (Rivers, Baſing lane
Marſh, Abſalom, Aldgate, jeweller. (Kibblewhite, Gray's inn place
Meeſke, Henry, Edward ſtreet, Titchfield ſtreet, tailor. (Coren, Clifford's inn
Mills, James, and John Mills, Wood in Saddleworth, merchants. (Battye, Chancery lane
Mereton, Thomas, Homerton, victualler. (Walter and Unwin, Shadwell
Mackenzie, John, City chambers, Biſhopſgate ſtreet, merchant. (Swann and Wallington, Fore ſtreet
Petrie, John, and John Ward, Hanworth, dealers. (Jackſon, Fenchurch ſtreet buildings
Polley, John, St. Giles, Oxford, ſacking manufacturer. (Bousfield, Bouverie ſtreet
Price, John, Finsbury ſquare, merchant. (Williams and Sherwood, Bank ſtreet, Cornhill
Parrot, William, Jackſon, Leighton Buzzard, wine and brandy merchant. (Druce, Billiter ſquare
Parker, John, Sheffield, money ſcrivener. (Williams, Caſtle ſtreet, Holborn
Porteous, William, Chippenham, coal merchant, (Houghton, Clement's inn
Pearce, Samuel, late of Crown ſtreet, Weſtminſter, now of Exeter, jeweller. (Williams and Brooks, Lincoln's inn
Pinch, John Bathwick, carpenter and builder. (Conſtable, Symond's inn
Ringroſe, John York, vintner. (Allen and Exley, Furnival's inn
Reddiſh, Thomas, Bucklersbury, warehouſeman. (Foulkes, Bury place, Bloomsbury
Robbins, Mary and Catherine Robbins, Birmingham, ſhopkeepers (Richardſon, Monument yard
Rogers, Peter, Warrington, ſhopkeeper. (Hexley, Temple
Ranicme, John, Little Walſingham, ſhopkeeper. (Willington and Small, Inner Temple
Riding, Robert, jun. Colne, cotton manufacturer. (Ellis, Curſitor ſtreet
Roe, John, Cmberſley, horſe dealer. (Hore, Garlick hill
Roe, Robert, and Chriſtopher Moore, Briſtol, merchants. (Frazer, Gray's inn
Smith, Thomas, Gould's hill, Middleſex, linendraper. (Surroughs, Caſtle ſtreet, Falcon ſquare
Smith, Thomas, Deptford, victualler. (Iſaacs, George-ſtreet, Minories
Shelley, Thomas, Stoke, potter. (Baddeley, Searle ſtreet, Lincoln's inn
Swindells, John, and John Dale, jun. Mottram in Longdendale, cotton manufacturers. (Cooper and Lowe, Southampton buildings
Sellers, Bezer, Leonard, Upper Tooting, money ſcrivener. Diggles, Madox ſtreet
Sexton, John, Greenwich, potter. (Bousfield, Bouverie-ſtreet
Salusbury, Richard, Bath, coach maſter. (Shephard and Adington, Gray's inn ſquare
Sanforth, Samuel, jun. and John Cartledge, Newhold, Cheſterfield, potters (Maddock and Stevenſon, Lincoln's inn
Skill, John, Strand, oilman. (Hodgſon, Charles ſtreet, St. James's ſquare
Tomlins, William, Lambeth, coachmaker. (Burgoyne and Felder, Duke ſtreet, Groſvenor ſquare
Thomas Charlotte, New Bond ſtreet, milliner. (Eves, Chapel ſtreet, Bedford row
Townſend, John, Stones end, Southwark, wine merchant. (Teaſdale, Biſhopſgate ſtreet
Taylor, Edward, Blackburn, linen draper. (Dewhurſt, Blackburn
Tyler, John, Mountſorrel, miller. (Bleaſdale and Alexander, New inn
Tree, Samuel, Portſmouth, victualler. (Wilhen, Gray's inn
Towelland, Samuel, Paradiſe row, Cheiſea, victualler. (Wordſworth, Staple's inn
Thacker, Charles, jun. Caiſter, ſeedſman. (Lane, Goldſmith's hall
Trulton, Margaret, Triſton, farmer. (Rabbet, Carleton, Suffolk
Upcott, John, Ridge, Bedminſter, grocer. (Tarrant and Moule, Chancery lane
Vince, Elſdon Anthony, Grinſtead, merchant. (Evans, Thavies inn
Winterburn, Thomas, Whixley, ſhopkeeper. (Cardale, Hallward, and Spear, Gray's inn
Wilſon, Chriſtopher, Mancheſter, victualler. (Shephard and Adington, Gray's inn
Wood, Robert, and George Payne, Liverpool, wholeſale grocers. (Atkinſon, Chancery lane

Wright,

Wright, John, Goſport, grocer. (Tarrant and Moule, Chancery lane
Weedon, Joſeph, Oxford ſtreet, oilman. (Teeſdale, Biſhopſgate ſtreet
Wallis, John, Great Queen ſtreet, druggiſt and ſurgeon: (Ayrton, Field's court, Gray's inn
Walker Samuel, Manchester, cotton manufacturer. (Hurd, King's bench walk, Temple
Williams, James, Haverfordweſt, ſhopkeeper. (James, Gray's inn ſquare
Wheeler, John, Wednesbury, iron maſter. (Roſier, Kirby ſtreet, Hatton garden
Ward, Daniel, and Robert Daniel Ward, Biſhopſgate ſtreet, tailors. (Willett and Annesley, Finſbury ſquare
Wilmott, William, High ſtreet, Southwark, ſtationer. (Swabe and Stevens, Old Jewry
Wood, Thomas, Dorcheſter, ironmonger. (Blandford and Sweet, Inner Temple
Willis, Thomas, Bath, carpenter. (Pearſons, Pump court, Temple
Wright, William, Broadway, Weſtminſter, victualler
Walton, William, Wrabbenhall, innkeeper and liquor merchant. (Rigg, Hatton garden
Wheeley, John, Wheeleigh, Eſſex, dealer. (Wharton and Dyke, Temple
Wallers, Thomas, St. Paul's, Shadwell, biſcuit baker. (Waller and Unwin, Shadwell
Wilkinſon, John, jun. Lower Groveſnor place, dealer. (Watkins and Cowper, Lincoln's inn
Williamſon, John, Liverpool, cheeſemonger. (Royle, Liverpool
Young, John, Long Acre, coachmaker. (Dennetts and Greaves, Henrietta ſtreet, Covent garden
Young, James, Southampton, linendraper. (Nicholls and Nettleſhip, Queen ſtreet, Cheapſide

DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED.

Anderſon, Charles, Groſvenor mews, hackney man, March 14
Allen, James, Bartlett's buildings, Holborn, tailor, May 15
Aynſley, Jacob, Newcaſtle upon Tyne, woolendraper, February 21
Browne, George, and Henry Browne, Liverpool, March 16, final
Bird, Henry Merttins, and Benjamin Savage, Jeffries ſquare, January 30
Barker, John, Fieldhead, woodmonger, February 16
Barfoot, William, and Thomas Barfoot, Coleman ſtreet, grocers, March 1, ſeparate eſtate of William Barfoot
Bowrne, Herbert, St. James's ſtreet, ſilk mercer, March 3
Bull, James, Edward Bowyer, City road, baker, March 3, final
Burnett, Edward, and Robert Oliver, Mancheſter, drapers, March 16, final
Bennett, John, Norton, ſhipwright, March 5
Blaxwell, Arthur, Kelſale, farmer, March 10
Becks, Andrew Berkley, Green ſtreet, upholder, March 3
Bourman, John, Headcorn, timber merchant, March 20
Beckley, John, Southampton, grocer, April 9
Baylis Joſeph, Upton on Severn, carpenter, March 8, final
David, John, Tottenham court, ſtone maſon, March 10
Budd, William, Uxbridge, innholder, March 24, final
Burkitt, Miles, Gray's Thurrock, Eſſex, and Three Cranes Wharf, London, ſoap manufacturer, February 25, final
Benedicts, Martin, Liverpool, ſhopkeeper, February 22, final
Bevington, Samuel, Gracechurch ſtreet, merchant, February 17, final
Bliſs, William, Haymarket, grocer, February 18, final
Beſley, Richard, ſen. Chelſea, ſchoolmaſter, February 28, final
Bauton, Edmund, Lancaſter, merchant, (ſurviving partner of John Clapham, iſland of Martinique) February 28, final
Browne, Zachariah, and Samuel Fiden, Coleman ſtreet, merchants, April 25, final
Cooper Henry, Sandwick, linendraper, February 25, final
Cullingworth, Sarah, Daventry, bookſeller, February 27 final
Clayton, John, Sedgeberrow, mealman, March 17, final
Clarke, Robert, King ſtreet, Covent garden, linendraper, April 9
Comber, Richard, Lewes, watchmaker, March 10, final
Carver, Thomas, Bedford, baker, March 13, final
Colen, Michael, and Thomas Lewis, Hatton garden, navy agents, March 3, final
Curtis, John, and John Stephens, Penryn, ſhopkeepers, February 28
Dyer, Joſiah, Wotten under Edge, ſpinning machine maker, February 29, final
Davies, William, Liverpool, plaiſterer, March 5
Duvamel, Louis, Liverpool, umbrella maker, March 6
Debrett, John, Piccadilly, bookſeller, March 24
Dinham, William, Briſtol, merchant, March 9, final
Davies, George, John Johnſon, John Wilkinſon, William Bowers, and James Tufton, New Bond ſtreet, bankers, February 28
Deacon, John Eden, New Bond ſtreet, linendraper, February 25
Entwiſtle, William, Entwiſtle, cotton manufacturer, February 24, final
Fearhead, Elizabeth, Tunſtal, grocer, February 20
Fowler, Peter, Mexico row, inſurance broker, February 28
Fox, Joſhua, and William Fox, Pavement, Finsbury, merchants, March 6
Fox, Robert, Warnford ſtreet, cabinet maker, March 3
Forder, Hugh, Bartlett's buildings paſſage, Holdſmith, March 14
Fenwick, Thomas James, Penzance, linendraper, February 25
Farmer, Edmund, jun. Stratford, butcher, February 25
Farquhar, John, Cavendiſh court, Devonſhire ſquare, merchant April 28, final
Gibbs, John, Wrotham, corn chandler, February 28
Gifford, Samuel, Exeter, dyer, February 14
Gilberſon, Robert, Mancheſter, manufacturer, February 28, final
Geaves, Richard, Dartmouth, merchant, March 1
Green, John, Harborne, nail ironmonger, March 7, final
Gough, Peter, Birmingham, butcher, March 6
Grayſon, John, Eaſtcheap, inſurance broker, March 20
Gardiner, Henry Samuel, Wardrobe place, Doctor's commons, weaver, February 18, final
Gilbert, William, Chiſwell ſtreet, grocer, March 3
Hughes, Morgan, Mourning lane, milkman, February 14
Huddleſton, William, Mancheſter, draper, February 28
Harper, James, of Bordeſley, malt mill and bayonet maker, March 3
Hermſhaw, Richard, Palace wharf, Lambeth, corn dealer, March 17
Harris, James, Exeter, coachmaker, March 13
Heuchan, John, Liverpool, dealer in muſlins, March 13
Hacker, William, of the Precinct of the Palace of the Archbiſhop of Canterbury, carpenter, February 21
James, John, ſen. Nottingham, cotton ſpinner, February 27
Jones, Joſeph, Wood ſtreet, Leghorn hat warehouſeman, February 25
Lloyd, Richard, Thavies inn, ſcrivener, February 15
Lowe, Charles, jun. Boſton, miller, February 16, final
Leigh, Robert, Bampton, cooper, February 27, final
Lewis Richard, Codford St. Peter, ſhopkeeper, March 3
Lane, John, Thomas Frazer, and Thomas Boyliſton, Nicholas lane, merchants, March 10
Lambe, George, Chatham, tailor, March 24, final
Lewis, Henry, and William Chambers, Rathbone place, ſhopkeepers, March 10
Langton, George, Liverpool, merchant, March 24, final
Lanſdale, Thomas, Lower Brooke ſtreet, linendraper, March 20
Larkin, Charles, Rocheſter, coachmaſter, February 25
Millis, Philip, Hereford, butcher, March 8
Maſon Iſaac, Deptford bridge, upholder, April 9
Murray John, Sherborne lane, merchant, February 25
Morley Samuel, Fleet ſtreet, tailor, February 25, final
Nesbitt John, Edward Stewart, and John Nesbitt jun. Aldermanbury, merchants, ſeparate eſtate of Nesbitt ſen. February 4 and 28
Noble Nicholas Berrier, Greyſtoke, butter factor, February 15
Nash Mark, Wotton under Edge, currier, February 29, final
Neale John, and Peter Tanner, Cock hill, Ratcliffe, coal dealers, March 3
Noble Iſaac, Penrith, ironmonger and grocer, February 10
Pattman John, Doncaſter, machine maker, February 13
Powell Thomas, Warwick ſtreet, Golden ſquare, taylor, March 10
Perrins William, Redworth, maltſter, March 8, final
Packer Nathan, Weſt Auckland, brandy merchant, March 31
Parſonage Samuel, Mancheſter, plumber, February 24
Pourtales, Andrew Paul, and Andrew George Pourtales, Broad ſtreet buildings, merchants, February 18
Robins, James, and James Anderſon, Water lane, glaſs ſellers, February 25, final
Reynolds, John, Cheſhunt, Herts, brewer, February 25
Robſon, John, Piccadilly, perfumer, March 10, final
Richardſon, John, Cheſterfield, liquor merchant, March 26, final
Sykes, Richard, Cheapſide, linendraper, March 1, final
Smith Roger, Bradford, Wilts, victualler, February 13, final
Snape Joſeph, Shelton, baker, February 20
Smart James Preſton, Hanover ſtreet, Hanover ſquare, taylor, February 21
Scaley, Richard, Bruntcliffe, Batley, ſpirit merchant, March 5
Suart, Hugh, Knuzden Brook, Blackburn, Whitder, February 27
Staples, Luke, Wapping, Staffordſhire, warehouſeman, April 9
Smith William, and John Aſhton, Newgate ſtreet, linendrapers, April 17
Sidebotham William, Aſhton under Line, ſhopkeeper, March 13, final
Symons Roel, Dover, ſhipbroker, March 20, final
Sheriff, James, Hatton garden, merchant, February 18
Thorgton Andrew, and Barth. White, Bow lane, wholeſale hoſiers, February 18
Tatlock James, Finch lane, broker, February 1
Toy Thomas, Penryn, linendraper, February 25, final
Torrane George, Jermyn ſtreet, merchant, April 17
Trenlet William, Totneſs, ſhopkeeper, March 7, final
Thomas, Thomas (partner with John Hunter and Peter Latham) Camomile ſtreet, March 10
Thurlton Hugh, Winchcomb, April 2
Treppats W. St. Martin's le Grand, bookſeller, March 6
Taylor W. Bets, Wolverhampton, japanner, Feb. 23, final
Van Dyck, P. Dubbledemus, Arnold John Geevers Leuven and Wynand Adriaen de Gruiter Vink, Circus, Minories, merchants, ſeparate eſtates of Leuven and de Gruiter Vink, March 27; ſeparate eſtate of Leuven, March 22 and 28; ſeparate eſtate of de Gruiter Vink, March 23 and 29
Wigfield James, jun. Northallerton, mercer and grocer, February 18, final
Worboys Arthur and Thomas Sydes, Birmingham, ſword cutlers, Feb. 17
Weſt John, Long Acre coachmaker, Feb. 15, final
Webſter W. Fore ſtreet, linendraper, March 1
Wilde James, John Watts, and John Body, Upper Thames ſtreet, ſugar refiners, ſeparate eſtate of Watts, Feb. 25
Wood Richard, Slaithwaite, cornfactor, Feb. 15
Wilſon S. Birmingham, grocer, April 14
Weſt John, Somer's place, Eaſt, plaiſterer, March 10
Wright Thomas, Horſley, clothier, March 10
Warren George, Coventry ſtreet, upholder, May 24
Wrighton Daniel, Little Alne, Flax dreſſer, Feb. 25

INCIDENTS,

INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN AND NEAR LONDON.

With Biographical Memoirs of diſtinguiſhed Characters recently deceaſed.

Report of the number of perſons who have received Vaccine Inoculation, free of expence, at the ſtations of the Royal Jennerian Society, to the 20th of November laſt.

	Perſons.
Central Houſe, No. 14, Saliſbury-ſquare	1266
School-room, Surry chapel	836
No. 20, Maze-pond, Southwark	150
Mr. Townſend's Meeting-houſe, Rotherhithe	184
No. 172, High-ſtreet, Shadwell	124
No. 2, Epping-place, Mile-end	190
No. 6, John-ſtreet, Minories	98
No. 119, Biſhopſgate Without	359
Sunday-ſchool, Hoxton	235
Sunday-ſchool, Golden-lane	193
Soup houſe, Clerkenwell	78
Sunday-ſchool, Drury-lane	74
No. 29, Great Caſtle-ſtreet, Oxford-market	465
Sunday-ſchool, Caſtle-ſtreet, King's Mews	71
	4323
Inoculated before the Central Houſe was opened	275
Total	4598

To which may be added, that 2008 charges of Vaccine Matter have been ſupplied, *free of Expence*, from the Central Houſe, to 1559 applications, many of them from remote places of the Empire, and others from foreign parts. The ſupply of virus from the other ſtations has alſo been very conſiderable.

The library of the late Thomas Aſtle, eſq. is, by the direction of his will, to be ſold in the courſe of the ſpring; a collection particularly intereſting to the lovers of Engliſh antiquity and Engliſh hiſtory. It will be a ſource of uncommon gratification to thoſe who know how to appreciate that ſplendid collection of Saxon Characters, Saxon MSS. ancient Regiſters, and other documents, tending to the illuſtration of our early Conſtitution and Hiſtory (and to which the public are highly indebted for many of the learned Eſſays publiſhed by Mr. Aſtle), that they are not to be ſeparated; but are bequeathed by him to his noble friend the Marquis of Buckingham, to be added to his Lordſhip's magnificent library at Stowe; which will now have the advantage of uniting in it, and that of the venerable and learned Charles O'Connor, the Antiquary of Ireland, the moſt valuable and the earlieſt Illuſtrations of Iriſh and of Saxon Antiquity. The condition of the legacy is, that the Marquis pay the ſum of 500l. to Mr. Aſtle's executor. Should this offer be declined, the MSS. are to be tendered on the ſame terms to the Britiſh Muſeum. Many of the ancient Saxon Rolls and Charters have been already communicated to the public; and the ſpecimens of the Iriſh MSS. ſo far as they tend to illuſtrate the remote hiſtory of that kingdom, its laws, cuſtoms, and the progreſs of ſociety in it, have been for ſome years digeſted, under the eye of the Marquis, by the grandſon of the very learned collector of theſe valuable materials, and will, we truſt, ſpeedily make a conſiderable addition to this branch of literature.

MARRIED.

Mr. Buck, tea-dealer, of Whitechapel, to Miſs Boote, of Aldgate

Mr. C. Gordon, diſtiller, of Goſwell-ſtreet, to Miſs E. Newton of Laytonſtone.

R. P. Barlow, eſq. of the General Poſt-office, to Miſs Simpſon, daughter of the late S. Simpſon, eſq. of Lancaſhire.

Mr. Sharpe, ſurgeon, of Peckham, to Miſs Oak, of Camberwell Grove.

Mr. G. Ellis, to Miſs E. M. Morris, both of Bernard-ſtreet, Ruſſel-ſquare.

M. Goſſett, eſq. of Lymington-lodge, Hants, and Viſcount of the Iſland of Jerſey, to Miſs Cotton, eldeſt daughter of the late J. Cotton, eſq. of Glouceſter-place, Portman-ſquare.

At Pancras, A. Lindo, eſq. jun. of Finſbury-ſquare, to Miſs Reilly.

Mr. Finch, of Doctors' Commons, to Miſs Ricketts, of Walworth.

Lately, the Rev. S. Cole, Chaplain to the Duke of Clarence, to Miſs Griffiths.

Mr. T. W. Hetherington, to Miſs Pearkes, of St. Paul's Church-yard.

The Rev. E. Bourchier, rector of Bramfield, to Miſs H. Jenner, of Lincoln's-inn-fields.

G. Grimes, eſq. of Holborn-bridge, to Miſs C. Lawton, niece of Sir Robert Warren, bart. of Crookſtown, Cork, in Ireland.

Mr. B. Hennington, to Miſs Lean, daughter of Alex. Lean, eſq. of the Hudſon's Bay Houſe.

Lately, Major-general Congreve, of the royal artillery, to Mrs. Eyre, relict of the late General Eyre, alſo of the artillery.

Captain Rochford, late of the Prince of Wales's light-dragoons, to Miſs Norton, of Edgware.

Mr. G. D. Fontaine, of Great Ruſſell-ſtreet, Covent-garden, to Miſs E. Smith, eldeſt daughter of D. Smith, eſq. of Richmond, Surry.

Mr. Ruſſell, of Kennington, to Miſs M. Leſlie, daughter of the late J. Leſlie, eſq. of Buckingham-ſtreet.

J. T. Thompſon, eſq. of Hampſtead, to Miſs E. Froggatt, of Shoot-up-hill.

Mr. Marſh, of Nelſon's Terrace, to Miſs A. Kearſley, ſecond daughter of J. Kearſley, eſq. of Iſlington.

J. F. Street, eſq. of Bucklerſbury, to Miſs Cooke, of Richmond.

Mr

Mr. Payne, of Richmond, to Miſs Bryant, niece to G. Thomas, eſq. of Hanover-ſtreet, Hanover-ſquare.

J. Longdon, eſq. of Alicant, to Miſs Williams, of Belmont-place, Lambeth.

At Queen-ſquare chapel, Mr. C. Lucas, linen-draper, to Miſs M. Bailey, of Bond-ſtreet.

At Enfield, Rev. John Oliver, of Croom's-hill, Greenwich, to Miſs Dodd, daughter and heireſs of the late William Dodd, eſq. of Lincoln's-inn.

At Tottenham, Rev. W Stracy, to Miſs Steward, eldeſt daughter of H. Steward, eſq.

J. Shedden, eſq. of the 15th light dragoons, to Miſs Lewis, youngeſt daughter of M. Lewis, eſq. of Devonſhire-place.

At Pancras, C. Armſtrong, eſq. ſurgeon on the Bombay eſtabliſhment, to Miſs D. Wood, ſiſter of Sir Francis Wood, bart.

DIED.

At his lodgings, in Great Queen-ſtreet, aged 22, *Mr. John Silver*, fourth ſon of the late Dr. Silver, of Portſmouth. His worth and abilities entitle him to particular notice. After a claſſical education, he was articled for five years as clerk to Mr. Minchin, ſolicitor, at Goſport. He came afterwards to London, where for above two years he was actively employed in two eminent offices, and was admitted an attorney of the court of King's-bench, a ſhort time previouſly to his being attacked with the complaint which proved fatal to him.

At Pentonville, in the 34th year of his age, *Mr. Mark Anthony Reyroux*, a native of Switzerland, whoſe irreparable loſs to his friends, will ever be a ſource of painful and ſincere regret. He was a man of uncommon talents and profound learning; and in his moral conduct, and in all the various relations of ſocial life, was an exemplary character.

At Weybridge, in Surry, *Mr. G. Pinion.*

In her 22d year, very ſuddenly, *Miſs O'Hara*, a beautiful and accompliſhed young lady. She was ſeized with a fit, about nine o'clock, in Drury-lane theatre, and being removed, never recovered.

At Woking, in Surry, aged 79, *Mr. Garment, ſen.*

In Somerſet-ſtreet, aged 76, the *Hon. Mrs. Rothe*, relict of the late Count de Rothe, lieutenant-general, and colonel and proprietor of the Iriſh regiment of his name, late in the ſervice of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty. Mrs. Rothe was the only daughter of Lucius Lord Viſcount Falkland.

Mr. J. Holmes, cheeſemonger, of Newgate-ſtreet.

At Eaſt Sheen, Surry, aged 91, *Mrs. Macmillain.*

In New Norfolk-ſtreet, in her 86th year, *Mrs. Osbourne*, relict of the late Rev. Dr. Osbourne, of Clifton, Bedfordſhire, and daughter of the late Dr. Greene, biſhop of Ely.

At Kentiſh Town, *F. Main, eſq.*

Mr. Driver, ſurgeon, formerly of Lion-hall, Herefordſhire.

In Cumberland-place, *Miſs Fludyer*, youngeſt daughter of Sir Samuel Fludyer, bart.

In Everett-ſtreet, Brunſwick ſquare, *Mrs. Johnſtone*, wife of J. Johnſtone, eſq. late of St Thomas in the Eaſt, Iſland of Jamaica.

At Hampſtead, *Mrs. Ouberley*, daughter of the late Gerard Howard, eſq.

Mr. Hudſon, of the Piazza Coffee-houſe.

In Wimpole-ſtreet, *G. Crawford, eſq.* accountant-general of the army pay-office.

Suddenly, aged about 32, at the Northumberland coffee-houſe, *Capt. Fitzgerald*, of the marines. He was a native of Ireland, and well known by the appellation of "*Fighting Fitzgerald!*"

Joſeph Barlow, eſq. of Newington Butts.

At Pentonville, *Mrs. Ware*, wife of Mr. W. Ware, leader of the band at Covent-garden theatre.

At her houſe, in Hill-ſtreet, Berkeley-ſquare, *Lady Greſham*, relict of the late Sir John Gretham, bart. of Titſ-y-place, Surry.

At Richmond, *Mrs. S. Drage*, formerly of Honiton, in the county of Devon.

Mr. Bean, livery ſtable keeper, of Bury-road, Blackfriars.

At her ſiſter's, in Brunſwick-ſquare, *Mrs. Ruddall*, wife of Mr. Ruddall, attorney, of Crediton, Devon.

At Hedge Grove, near Watford, the *Rev. Joſ. Fawcett*, the late eloquent lecturer at the Old Jewry, and author of ſome excellent Poems, of a volume of Sermons, &c.

In Norfolk-ſtreet, *J. Gotobed, eſq.* attorney, deputy recorder of Bedford, collector to the Bedford or Harper Charity, &c.

Mr. T. Parry, merchant, of Aldermanbury.

In Lower Eaſton-ſtreet, *Mrs. Noble.*

At Hackney, the *Rev. J. Stubbs*, ſenior fellow of St. John's college, Cambridge; he proceeded B.A. in 1746, and M.A. in 1750.

After a lingering illneſs, aged 80, *Mrs. Grace Jefferſon*, widow of the late Mr. John Jefferſon, farmer and grazier, of Chingford-green, near Woodford.

At his houſe in Percy-ſtreet, *C. Conolly, eſq.*

In Upper Berkeley-ſtreet, Portman-ſquare, aged 71, *W. Molliſon, eſq.* of Cannon-hill.

In her 84th year, *Mrs. Taylor*, mother of Mr. Taylor, ſurgeon, of Bridge-ſtreet, Blackfriars.

At his houſe in the Tower, aged 50, *W. Gregory, eſq.*

Found dead by the ſide of his horſe, on Enfield-chace, aged 60, *Mr. John Read*, ſhoemaker, and once maſter of the Merchant Tailors' Company.

In Audley-ſquare, in his 74th year, *Sir Francis Sykes*, bart. M.P. for Wallingford, Berks. He is ſucceeded by his only ſon, Sir Francis Wm. Sykes, now on the continent.

At his houſe in the Tower, aged 50, *W. Gregory, eſq.*

At his houſe in the Creſcent, Minories, *Mr. Bullock*, merchant.

At his apartments in Holborn, much reſpected, the *Rev. W. Keddon*, M.A. of Magdalen-college, Oxford, F.S.A. curate and morning preacher of St. Giles in the Fields, Middleſex, and one of the domeſtic chaplains of the Earl of Portſmouth.

At her houſe in Hill-ſtreet, Berkeley-ſquare, *Lady Greſham*, relict of the late Sir John Greſham, bart. of Titſey-place, Surrey.

Mr. T. Sealey, of the Eaſt India-houſe. In paſſing through Pedlar's Acre in the evening, it being very dark, he unfortunately ran againſt a ſhort poſt, which, ſtriking him in a tender part, occaſioned his death. His remains were interred in Lambeth-church, with military honours, attended by the Lambeth Volunteer Corps, of which the deceaſed was a ſerjeant.

J. Grant, eſq. of Hill-ſtreet, Berkeley-ſquare, juſtice of peace for the county of Berks, and a partner in the firm of Pybus and Co. bankers, in Old Bond-ſtreet. This gentleman was a native of Scotland, from which unthriving clime he tranſplanted himſelf to the more proſperous one of India, as a regimental ſurgeon in the ſervice of the Honourable Eaſt India Company, from which ſituation he afterwards roſe to bear a major's commiſſion in the ſame ſervice. This gave him an opportunity of acquiring a fortune by the ſpoils of war; which fortune, after his arrival in England, was improved by a marriage with Miſs Gilbert, of Saliſbury. He, a few years after, made the purchaſe of his ſeat at White-Waltham, near Maidenhead; and, taking out a dedimus, he aſſumed the character of a country gentleman; but that way of life not being altogether congenial to his habits and diſpoſition, he entered into the more profitable one of a banker. His wife dying, he again bound himſelf in the chains of wedlock with a lady of fortune, who was tired of long celibacy, and who, being certain of not being prolific, adopted a ſon of Mr. Grant by his former wife, for her heir. Since his death, no will of a date ſubſequent to the month of Auguſt, 1787, having been found, a reward has been offered, in the London Gazette for the diſcovery of one, if ſuch ſhould exiſt, of a later date.

Aged 84, *Mrs. Charlotte Lennox*, a lady who has long been diſtinguiſhed for her genius and literary merit. She was the *protegée* of Dr. Johnſon, and the friend of Richardſon and Mrs. Yates. Mrs. Lennox publiſhed, in the year 1752, "The Female Quixote," and "Memoirs of Harriet Stuart." In the former of theſe novels, the character of Arabella is the counterpart of Don Quixote; and the work was very favourably received. In the following year ſhe publiſhed "Shakeſpeare Illuſtrated," in 2 vols. 12mo. to which ſhe afterwards added a third. This work conſiſts of the novels and hiſtories on which the Plays of Shakeſpeare are founded, collected and tranſlated from the original authors: to which are added critical notes, intended to prove that Shakeſpeare has generally ſpoilt every ſtory on which his Plays are founded, by torturing them into low contrivances, abſurd intrigues, and improbable incidents. In 1756, Mrs. Lennox publiſhed, "The Memoirs of the Counteſs of Berci, taken from the French," 2 vols. 12mo; and, "Sully's Memoirs," tranſlated, 3 vols. 4to; which have ſince been frequently reprinted in 8vo, and are executed with no ſmall ability. In 1758, ſhe produced "Philander, a Dramatic Paſtoral," and "Henrietta," a novel of conſiderable merit, 2 vols. 12mo; and, in 1760, with the aſſiſtance of the Earl of Cork and Orrery, and Dr. Samuel Johnſon, ſhe publiſhed a tranſlation of "Father Brumoy's Greek Theatre," 3 vols. 4to; the merit of which varies materially in different parts of the work. Two years after, ſhe publiſhed "Sophia, a Novel," 2 vols. 12mo, which is inferior to her earlier performances; and, after an interval of ſeven years, ſhe brought out, at Covent-garden theatre, "The Siſters, a Comedy," taken from her novel of Henrietta, which was condemned on the firſt night of its appearance. In 1773, ſhe furniſhed Drury-lane theatre with a comedy, intitled, "Old City Manners;" and has only written, we believe, ſince that time, "Euphemia, a Novel, 1790," 4 vols. 12mo; a performance which by no means deviates from the creditable line in which ſhe always moved. Her father was a field-officer, lieutenant-governor of New York, who ſent her over at the age of 15 to a wealthy aunt, who unfortunately, on the arrival of her niece, was out of her ſenſes, and never recovered them; immediately after which, the father died, and the daughter from that time ſupported herſelf by her literary talents, which ſhe always employed uſefully. Her latter days have been clouded by penury and ſickneſs; calamities which were in a conſiderable degree alleviated by the kindneſs of ſome friends, who revered alike her literary and her moral character. Among theſe it would be unjuſt not to mention the names of the Right Hon. George Roſe, and the Rev. Wm. Beloe. But the moſt effectual balm to her wounded ſpirit aroſe from the aſſiſtance ſhe has received from *The Literary Fund Society*, by whoſe timely aid, her only ſon was, a few years ſince, enabled to fit himſelf out for an employment in the Anglo American States; and by whoſe bounty the means of decent ſubſiſtence have, for the laſt twelvemonth, been afforded to the mother.

[*Sir William Gordon, bart. whoſe death was announced in the February Magazine,* was one of the oldeſt Nova Scotia baronets. He entered into the army as an enſign about the year 1756, in the 19th regiment of foot, and ſerved in it as lieutenant, captain, and paymaſter, for above 20 years; was at the ſiege of Belleiſle, in 1761, and went with the corps to Gibraltar, where he remained till the regiment was ordered to Ireland. In 1775, he

was appointed captain commandant of the depôt of recruits at Chatham barracks, by the late General Samuel Townſhend, inſpector-general of the recruiting ſervice. About two years afterwards he ſold his company in the 19th regiment, and accepted of the adjutancy of the Weſt Norfolk militia. In that regiment he ſerved till his death as captain and paymaſter, having reſigned his former ſtaff commiſſion, in conſequence of the number of years limited by act of parliament, and receiving the allowance of 6s. *per diem* in virtue thereof. While in the 19th regiment, Sir William Gordon married a daughter of Colonel Irvine, of the 15th regiment of foot, who, during the American war, was lieutenant-governor and commander in chief of the iſland of Guernſey, and father to the preſent Lieutenant-general Irvine, colonel of the 6th garriſon battalion. By this marriage, Sir William had a numerous family, of which only two ſons and three daughters remain. The eldeſt ſon, now Sir John Gordon, is an officer in the corps of engineers belonging to the Eaſt India Company at Bengal; his ſecond ſon, Orford, is a captain in the 7th battalion of royal reſerve; his eldeſt daughter was married ſome years ago to Major general Cameron, chief engineer at Bengal; the ſecond daughter was married to Col. M'Kenzie, of the retired liſt of the Eaſt India Company's ſervice; and the third daughter is unmarried. Sir William Gordon was a moſt worthy man, highly reſpected by a numerous circle of friends, and will be long lamented by his family, to whom he was an indulgent huſband and good father. His funeral, which was in the military ſtile, (having died with his regiment,) was attended by General Sir James Henry Craig, K. B. commanding the Eſſex diſtrict, and all the officers of the numerous garriſon of Colcheſter, to pay the laſt tribute to a veteran deſervedly eſteemed by all ranks]

[*The late Mr. Dru Drury, whoſe death was announced in our laſt Number*, had been formerly a goldſmith and jeweller in the Strand, but had retired from buſineſs ſome years. He had ſuffered many years from a complaint that was thought to be an enlargement of the proſtrate gland; but, on examination after his deceaſe, there were found, at the neck of the bladder, three large ſtones of a round oval ſhape, upwards of two inches long, and a full inch deep, which weighed about two ounces each ſtone. Mr. Drury was a fellow of the Linnean Society, and had been many years a collector of ſubjects in natural hiſtory, particularly inſects, which he had procured latterly to a great extent. He had even written three quarto volumes on the ſubject, a work well known to the profeſſors of entomology. He was of a very ancient family, and, it is believed, was lineally deſcended from Sir Dru Drury, in Queen Elizabeth's time.]

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES.

WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS,

Arranged geographically, or in the Order of the Counties, from North to South.

* *Authentic Communications for this Department are always very thankfully received.*

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

The ladies of Newcaſtle, having ſometime ago eſtabliſhed a charitable repoſitory in the town, wherein all kinds of fancy work, of their own manufacture, might be expoſed firſt to view and then to ſale, for the benefit of certain public charities for females within the town, nearly the whole of the articles have been lately diſpoſed of; and the exhibition is now, of courſe, cloſed for a time. The admiſſion money was one ſhilling, which, however, was returned, on purchaſing any article; and the room, on the firſt opening, afforded a ſight allowed to be well worth the money. A conſiderable ſum of money has been raiſed by this means, and diſtributed agreeably to the intention of the patroneſs Lady Ridley, and the other fair contributors.

Married] At Durham, M. Dunn, eſq. alderman, to Miſs Braſſington.—Mr. J. Hepworth, linen-draper, to Miſs M. Wheldon.

At Hexham, Mr. E. Tweddell, common-carrier between Carliſle and Newcaſtle, to Miſs M. Baty, of the Grey Bull inn.

At Newcaſtle, C. T. Aveling, eſq. ſurgeon on the ſtaff in this diſtrict, to Miſs M. Atkinſon, of the Shakeſpeare tavern.—Captain Wayt, of Southwold, Suffolk, to Miſs Is. Smith.

Died] At Durham, Mrs. Henderſon, wife of Mr. R. Henderſon, maſter taylor.—Aged 58, Mr. J. Simpſon, maſon.

At Newcaſtle, Mr. H. Swan, keeper of the rendezvous houſe for impreſſed ſeamen. He ſuddenly dropped down whilſt ſeated in his chair, after walking ſome time upon the quay, and almoſt inſtantly expired.

In her 68th year, Mrs. B. Henzell, formerly of the White Hart inn.

Mr. T. Hutchinſon, broker, lately ſheriff's officer for this county, and formerly one of the bailiffs of Durham. He diſtinguiſhed himſelf not a little by ingenuity and activity in his office, and was frequently employed in caſes that required ſingular dexterity and addreſs, in which he generally ſucceeded.

Mrs. Storey, keeper of the Guildhall or Towns Court.—Aged 63, Mr. J. Stephenſon,

ſon, linen-draper, formerly a maſter mariner in the Oporto trade.—Mr. J. Falcus, butcher.—Mrs. Hindmarſh, wife of Mr. Hindmarſh, plane-maker.—Aged 17, C. Selby, eſq. of Earl, Northumberland.—In her 34th year, Mrs. If. Sopwith, wife of Mr. J. Sopwith, cabinet-maker.—Aged 31, Mr. James Bryan, trumpeter in the fifth regiment of dragoon guards. He had been twenty-one years in the regiment.—Mrs. Bell, wife of Mr. Bell, land ſurveyor.—Aged 19, Mr. G. Weir, ſon of Mr. T. Weir, grocer.

At Durham, Mrs. Henderſon, wife of Mr. R Henderſon, maſter-taylor.—Aged 58, Mr. J. Simpſon, maſon.

At Sunderland, aged 64, Mrs. A. Booth, wife of Mr. J. Booth, ſhip-owner.—In the prime of life, Mr. J. Nicholſon, butcher.—Aged 87, Mrs. E. Tate, widow.—Aged 66, Mr. J Rowell, baker.

Aged 83, Adam Scott, M. D. phyſician to the Diſpenſary: a gentleman univerſally lamented for his diligence in his profeſſion, and more particularly for his active, zealous humanity, in giving daily advice to the poor, &c. After the celebration of the funeral obſequies, it was unanimouſly agreed by a number of medical gentlemen preſent, to wear mourning for eight days, as a mark of unfeigned reſpect for the Doctor's memory.

Mrs. Hewitt, widow.—Aged 83, Mr. T. Longſtaffe, ſen.—Aged 88, Mrs. Todd, widow.

At North Shields, Mrs. C. Robſon, of the Dock Houſe.

At Berwick-upon-Tweed, Mrs. Atchiſon, wife of Mr. Atchiſon, corn-merchant.—Aged forty-two, Mr. J. Alexander, painter.—Mr. Knox, watch-maker.—Aged thirty-ſeven, Mr. M. Brydone, brother to the celebrated author of a Tour through Sicily, Malta, &c.—Mrs. Ford, a maiden lady.

At Hexham, aged 77, Mr. R. Vaſie.—Aged 74, Mrs. E. Midford.

At Biſhop Wearmouth, Mr. R. Murdoch, joiner.—Mr. T. Smetham.—Aged 35, Mrs. Hewitt, widow.

At Morpeth, aged 74, T. Harle, eſq. formerly poſtmaſter.—Mr. T. Bowman, land-ſurveyor.—In his 71ſt year, the Rev. G. Smalridge, 42 years rector of Bothall, in Northumberland.—Mrs. Bowman, wife of Mr. Bowman, ſtaymaker.—Aged 74, Mrs. Milburne, of the Whalebone inn.—Miſs J. Bolam.

At Renton Bridge, in his 58th year, Mr. T. Fatherley, agent to Mr. Lewis Leg, common brewer.

At Heighington, near Darlington, Mr. T. Lee, formerly a woollen draper.

At Marliſh, Mr J. Hall, farmer.

Mr. Shotton, brewer, of Ponteland. He was a very robuſt and corpulent man, weighing nearly thirty ſtone.

At Kerſo, Mr. J. Burn.—The Rev. G. Goodwill, of Belford, &c.

At Norton, near Stockton, Mrs. Browne, formerly a pork buyer.

At Stockdale Wath, Mr. T. Rumney.

At Corke, in Ireland, Mrs. Barnes, formerly of Newcaſtle.

At Legertwood, Mrs. Brodie.—Mr. W. Lawſon, of Heaton, near Newcaſtle.

At Cheſter-le-ſtreet, aged 77, Lieut. Bell, ſenior lieutenant in the Royal Navy.

At Shincliffe, near Durham, aged 74, Mr. T. White.

At Cowper, Northumberland, in his 99th year, M. Sydney, eſq. This gentleman had been for many years greatly afflicted with the gravel, and, of late, voided a number of ſtones, averaging from eight to ten in a day, ſome larger than a pea; yet, what is a very ſingular circumſtance, without the leaſt pain. When he had reached his 70th year, his thirſt for childiſh paſtimes became ſo ſtrong, that he uſed regularly to attend a dancing ſchool, where he commonly appeared highly gratified with the ſprightly exertions of his juvenile aſſociates. About two years ago, a ſiſter, who reſides in London, paying him a viſit, Mr. Sydney allowed her milk and lodging, but ſhe was under the neceſſity of providing herſelf with bread, meat, and other neceſſaries. When he ſent away any money to his banker's in Newcaſtle, three truſty ſervants were diſpatched for this purpoſe, well mounted and armed with piſtols, the principal man riding in the middle with the caſh, and the other two keeping at proper diſtances in the van and rear, &c. But ſetting aſide theſe and many other eccentricities of this gentleman, he was generally conſidered as truly upright in his dealings, and was highly reſpected as a humane landlord, &c.

On the 29th of July laſt, by the unfortunate blowing up of the ſhip Caledonia, in the Weſt Indies, Mr. C. Heron, ſon of the late Ralph Heron, eſq. of Newcaſtle.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

The patients admitted laſt year on the books of the Kendal Diſpenſary were 965 in number, of whom 160 were afflicted with the influenza, of which diſorder ten of the patients died.

In the courſe of laſt year, there were, in the pariſh of Workington, 202 baptiſms, 208 burials, and 62 marriages. Within the ſame period, in the pariſh of Harrington, there were 56 baptiſms, 43 burials, and 11 marriages.

Great and well-founded complaints have been lately made relative to the very ruinous ſtate of the county bridge over the water, called the Keetle, on the road to Wath. The late froſt, heavy rains, &c. have ſo materially injured the ſame, as to render it extremely dangerous for any perſon to attempt to paſs it.

Some workmen who were lately employed in digging a foundation in Sewel's-lane, in Scotch-ſtreet, city of Carliſle, diſcovered, juſt time enough to prevent a fatal accident to themſelves, a well, which, upon further inveſtigation by the plumb line, proved to be twenty-ſeven feet deep, of which ſpace about twenty-four feet were filled with water. On

draining the ſaid well, ſeveral valuable remains of Roman antiquities were taken up, amongſt which were two braſs ſacrificial vaſes; one of them eleven inches in height, and twenty-one in circumference: ſeveral bones, horns, &c. were likewiſe found at the ſame time.

It appears from the Cumberland Packet of Jan. 17, that Mr. John Walker, of Baſſenthwayte Chapel, in Cumberland, had, merely for the purpoſe of experiment, buried a live toad in the earth, in the month of November 1802.—That gentleman, or his repreſentative, thus deſcribes the reſult of the experiment, in the ſame paper. "The reptile was put into a baſon, the baſon covered with a ſlate, and depoſited about a foot beneath the ſurface of the earth, on the 5th of November 1802. The baſon was carefully dug up, on the 8th of the preſent month, when its inhabitant was found *alive*, though much ſmaller after its confinement of *fifteen months*. It is unneceſſary to obſerve, that, during that long period, it is not known that any nutriment could be obtained by the priſoner, whoſe ſituation ſeems to have utterly precluded every means of ſubſiſtence." It appears likewiſe, from the ſame accounts, that the toad has been re-committed to the earth, for the purpoſe of further experiments.

The quantity of rain which fell at Kendall in the courſe of laſt year, is thus deſcribed by a late Correſpondent of the Carliſle Journal.

	Inches.
January	1,751
February	4,305
March	2,732
April	2,809
May	5,425
June	3,589
July	2,548
Auguſt	3,476
September	3,158
October	1,950
November	3,513
December	5,113
	40,369

N. B. The mean annual rain at Kendal, for the laſt ſixteen years, is 56,600

Married.] At Lowthorpe, W. Chapman, eſq. of Newcaſtle, to Miſs Knowſley, of Cattleholme, in the county of York.

Lately, in Virginia, North America, J. Yates, eſq. ſecond ſon of the late D. Young, eſq. of Skirwith Abbey, in this county, to Miſs Lovell.

Mr. W. Grayſon, grocer, of Whitehaven, to Miſs Birkitt, of Beckermont.

At Whitehaven, Mr. G. Fearon, watchmaker, to Miſs Siſſon.

At Carliſle, Mr. G. Sowerby, painter, to Miſs H. Nichol.

At Kendal, Mr. F. Browne, ſpirit-merchant, to Miſs Branthwayte, of Kirkland, near Kendal

At Haltwhiſtle, Mr. T. Bell, draper, to Miſs M. Glenwright.

Died.] At Carliſle, in the flower of youth, Mr. T. Borrowſkill.—Mr. J. Brown, ſhoemaker, Mr. J. Hewitt, joiner.

At Whitehaven, in her 90th year, Mrs. E. Ruſſell.—In her 84th year, Mrs. L. Hodgſon, widow of the late Mr. T. Hodgſon, ſchool-maſter.—In her 25th year, Miſs Kirkpatrick, daughter of the Rev. Mr. Kirkpatrick.—In her 48th year, Mrs. Clemetſon.—Aged 53, Mrs. A. Armſtrong, widow of the late Mr. J. Armſtrong, butcher.—Aged fifty-eight years, Mr. J. Rule, mariner.

At Workington, aged 69, Mr. W. Irwin, maſter of the Curwen's Arms inn.

At Cockermouth, J. Thompſon, eſq. high bailiff of the borough, and poſt maſter.—Aged 23, Miſs, J. Grave, daughter of Mr. J. Grave, inn-keeper.

At Harrington, aged 78, Mr. W. Saunderſon, ſixty-two years clerk of the pariſh; in which period there have been ſeventeen ſucceſſive rectors and curates of the ſame.

Miſs D. Robinſon, of Gate Beck, near Kendal.—Mrs. Bromwell, widow of the late Mr. J. Bromwell, ſurgeon, of Aliſtone.—Aged 84, Mr. W. Kirk, of Holme, near Burton in Kendal.

At Kirby Lonſdale, aged 82, Mr. J. Grundy.—Aged 88, Mr. C. Garnett.—Aged 93, Mr. J. Siſſon.

On his paſſage from Dublin, aged 34, Captain H. Wilſon, of the brig Warrington, of Workington.

YORKSHIRE.

A late Sheffield paper obſerves that "the total quantity of rain that has fallen in this neighbourhood, during the laſt year, is 26,06 inches. The firſt three months produced 573; the ſecond 612; the third 322; and the fourth 1099, of which, including ſnow, no leſs than 675 fell in the three laſt weeks of December.

Married.] At York, Mr. J. Green, planemaker, to Mrs Emerſon, widow of the late Mr. Emerſon, brick maker.—Mr. S. Birſtall, merchant, of Hull, to Miſs Champney, eldeſt daughter of Mr. Champney, ſurgeon.—R. Burland, eſq. of Methley, to Miſs Crampton, of Caſtleford.—Mr. M. White, merchant, of Leeds, to Miſs A. Gowland, of Boſton, near Thorp Arch.—The Rev. C. Croft, of Cawood, to Miſs Milner, of Sherburne.

At Sculcoats, near Hull, Mr. W. Ferriby, to Miſs E. Croſkill, daughter of Mr. Croſkill, baker.

At Leeds, Mr. J. Kell, currier, of London, to Miſs S. Hill, daughter of the late Mr. J. Hill, merchant.—Mr. J. Rhodes, merchant, to Miſs Salt, both of Hanſlet, near Leeds.—Mr. Ar. Lupton, jun. merchant, of Leeds, to Miſs Pearſon, of Kirkleatham, in the North Riding.

At Whitby, Mr. Greenſides, ſurgeon, to Miſs Langbone, daughter of Mr. G. Langbone, ſhip-builder.

At

At Hull, Mr. R. Barker, farmer, of Baythorpe, to Miſs M. Sharpe.—Capt. Allen, late of the Gardiner and Joſeph Greenland ſhip, to Mrs Jackſon.

Died.] At York, aged 49, Mr. W. Jennings.—At her mother's houſe in this city, in her 20th year, Miſs A. Drake, ſecond daughter of the Rev. Samuel Drake, late rector of Hauxwell in this county, &c.—At her lodgings in this city, Miſs Bacon, daughter of the late Mr. Alderman Bacon.

At Hull, aged 68, Mr. T. Barker, ſhip owner.—Aged 33, Mr. H. Webſter, ſon of the late Rev. Mr. Webſter, of this place.—Mrs. Powell, wife of Mr. Powell, of Drury-lane, and formerly of the Theatre Royal, in this town.—Aged about 40, Mr. T. Browne, ſurgeon.—Aged 64, Mrs. Cobb, mother of Mr. Cobb, joiner.—Aged 34, Capt. D. Warner, of the Swediſh veſſel named "Wandering Manner."—Aged about 51, lieut. Leſlie, of the royal navy.—Aged 33, Mrs. Atkin, wife of Mr. J. Atkin, block maker.

At Sheffield, in his 76th year, the Rev. J. Evans, upwards of thirty-nine years miniſter of a congregation of Proteſtant Diſſenters meeting in this place.

Aged 59, Mrs. E. Wright, widow, of Sheffield-park.—Mrs. Eyre, wife of Mr. T. Eyre.—Mr. J. Miller, of the Croſs Keys public-houſe.—Mr. W. Wyles, grocer, formerly an officer of exciſe.—Mrs. Marſhall, of Bridge Houſes.

At Wakefield, Mr. F. Houſeley, wheelwright.

At Mr. Soulby's, merchant, of Wakefield, in the prime of life, Mr. Clapham, of Highley. He fell down ſuddenly in a fit, and expired ſhortly after.

At Bradford, Mrs. Hardy, wife of J. Hardy, eſq.

At Knareſboro', in his 66th year, Mr. Couplaid, druggiſt.

At Halifax, Mr. Butterfield, father of Mr. R. Butterfield, merchant, of Leeds.

At Doncaſter, aged 42, Mrs. Jewitt, late of Snaith Lodge.—Aged 83, Mr. Caley, an eminent ſurgeon.

At Market Weighton, Mr. H. P. Birkitt, ſurgeon, and coroner for the Eaſt Riding.

At Malton, aged 69, Mr. R. Metcalfe, nearly fifty years proprietor of the ſtage waggon travelling between York and Malton.

At Dodworth, Miſs Filewood, daughter of the late Rev. Mr. Filewood, of Silkſtone. By a very ſingular and dreadful fatality, the father, mother, ſon, and two daughters, of this family, have all died within a few weeks of each other.

At Aldborough, in Holderneſs, aged 58, Mr. R. Birkwood, ſurgeon.

At Bentley, near Bawtry, Mr. Clarke, muſtard-maker.—Mr. Turner, formerly landlord of Scrooby Inn, near Bawtry.

At Reedneſs, aged 69, Mrs Welbourne, relict of the late Capt. G. Welbourne, of Hull.—In her 23d year, Miſs M. Judſon, of Bowthorpe, near Selby.—Mrs. Wilkinſon, wife of Mr. Joſ. Wilkinſon, merchant, of Gilderſome, near Leeds.—Mrs. Morley, of Sheriff Hutton, near York.

At Kelfield, near Cawood, in her 71ſt year, Mrs. Stillingfleet, relict of the late Rev. E. Stillingfleet, M A. and only daughter of W. Peirſe, eſq. of Hutton Bonville. This excellent lady lived and died with the character of an humble and pious, but rational Chriſtian.

[The late Reverend Joſeph Evans, of Sheffield, was born at Mancheſter, on the 2d of April, 1728. He was the only ſurviving ſon of Mr. Roger Evans, of that place, merchant, by Ann his wife, daughter of the Reverend Joſeph Dawſon, of Morley, near Leeds, a deſcendant of the eminently pious Joſeph Dawſon, of Thornton,* one of thoſe illuſtrious Confeſſors who, in the days of perſecution, endured very ſevere afflictions rather than violate the dictates of conſcience. Diſcovering very early a thirſt after uſeful knowledge, and being of a grave, ſerious, diſpoſition, his worthy parents reſolved to devote him to the ſervice of religion. Perhaps this reſolution of theirs might be ſtrengthened by recollecting that he was maternally deſcended from a family, ſeveral branches of which had been ſucceſsful miniſters of the Goſpel. The anecdotes which would be frequently repeated to him of their piety and reſignation under ſevere undeſerved ſufferings, muſt have deeply impreſſed his tender mind, and contributed to excite thoſe ſentiments of eſteem and veneration for their memories which he ever afterwards retained, and probably raiſed in him a deſire to emulate their uſefulneſs. At the ſame time he would naturally be led to behold every ſpecies of perſecution for conſcience-ſake in utter abhorrence, and to eſpouſe the moſt generous ideas reſpecting the nature and importance of civil and religious liberty.—At ſeven or eight years of age, Mr. Evans was put under the care of the Reverend Mr. Knight, who then kept an academy at Newton Heath, near Mancheſter; and about the year 1744 he was introduced under Coward's fund to an academy in London, of which the very learned Dr. David Jennings was principal tutor, and where many worthy and highly-reſpectable Miniſters had their education. Here he very aſſiduouſly applied himſelf to his ſtudies, and made conſiderable progreſs in every ſpecies of learning neceſſary to qualify him for the important office to which he was deſtined. Of his fellow-miniſters, few were better claſſics, and yet fewer had that critical knowledge of the Holy Scriptures which Mr. Evans poſſeſſed.—It was expected by the truſtees of Coward's fund, that the young men ſupported by it ſhould be brought up in ſentiments ſtrictly Calviniſtical. Theſe were alſo the acknowledged tenets of Dr. Jen-

* Vide Non: con: Mem.

nings;

nings; but notwithſtanding this, many of the miniſters educated in this academy enrolled themſelves among what are denominated the Free Diſſenters. The ſubject of this memoir was one of theſe. Having ſeriouſly and candidly examined the arguments on either ſide, he thought that as he had diſſented from the Eſtabliſhed Church in common with his tutor and the truſtees, it could give no great umbrage to them to learn that a change had taken place in his ſentiments. So ſoon as he was completely confirmed in his new principles, he thought it his duty publicly to avow it, though the conſequence was ſure to be his loſing the ſupport he had before enjoyed, and conſequently his leaving the academy ſome time before the completion of the uſual period. Mr. Evans addreſſed himſelf to Coward's truſtees, in a letter dated March 24, 1749, in which he thanks them for their former kindneſſes, and informs them, that "as upon mature deliberation he found his preſent ſentiments in various points different from thoſe in which the exhibition was intended to educate young perſons," he entirely quitted the fund. This affair was a good deal talked of among the Diſſenters in London at this period; the bigotted and the malignant circulated calumnies to the prejudice of Mr. Evans; and 'tis no wonder, when we conſider the amiable diffidence of his character, that they wrought very forcibly upon his ſpirits. But in ſome meaſure to counterbalance this, his behaviour on this occaſion had alſo raiſed him up many new friends; amongſt others, Dr. Chandler and Lardner, and particularly Dr. Benſon, honoured him with many unequivocal proofs of ſincere eſteem. He had alſo the cheering conſciouſneſs of the integrity of his intentions, and the ſatisfaction of having acted as became a man and a Chriſtian. His tutor gave him under his hand a very ſatisfactory teſtimonial reſpecting his moral character and ſteady application to learning during his reſidence at the academy; and though the above-recited event might occaſion ſome unwillingneſs in Dr. Jennings to bear public teſtimony to the merit of his pupil, yet he could not forbear, in the confidence of private correſpondence, thus to expreſs his high ſenſe of it. To Dr. Doddridge he thus writes ſoon after the receipt of his diploma of D.D.—"Mr. Neal was of opinion that the performances of two of our pupils who paſſed an examination yeſterday, were a greater honour to their tutor than a doctorate from the moſt ancient univerſity in Scotland, or even in Europe. I am ſure they gave me much more pleaſure."—The late Reverend Mr. Dickenſon, of Glouceſter, was the other ſtudent of whom their tutor thus expreſſes his high approbation.

Mr. Evans continued for ſome few months in London, preaching occaſionally, and cultivating his acquaintance with many of the miniſters there. In the ſummer of 1749 he returned to his friends at Mancheſter, and preached to the congregation there, as alſo at Warrington, Blakeley, &c. with univerſal acceptance. About this time he was ordained, as appears from a letter which he wrote to a fellow-ſtudent, wherein he informs him of it, and adds, "The miniſters did not come determined to approve one only who embraced ſuch a form of *ſound words*; but after being ſatisfied with my knowledge in the languages, what is peculiarly called philoſophy, and my moral conduct, they not only freely permitted me to declare my ſentiments of moral and divine truths, but to exert myſelf in candidly defending them in oppoſition to ſeveral of my examiners."—In the ſame letter he alſo mentions having received an invitation from the Diſſenters at Houlcome, in Lancaſhire, to become their miniſter, which offer he had declined. His native conſtitution having not been ſtrong, his late aſſiduities in London had conſiderably impaired his health; but the tranquillity he now enjoyed, and the ſociety of his beloved friends and relations, ſoon reſtored to him that firſt of bleſſings. His leiſure was alſo rendered ſubſervient to his acquiſition of further knowledge; moral philoſophy, with its different ſyſtems, was at this time his favourite ſtudy; and his reſidence at Mancheſter gave him frequent opportunities of enjoying the advantage of the ſociety of the Rev. Meſſrs. Moſterſhead and Seddon, who highly applauded his late conduct, and were his particular friends. Early in the next year (1750,) Mr. Evans became fixed in a ſituation which afforded him the means of having frequent interviews with his London friends. The Reverend Mr. Barber, the aged miniſter of Brentwood, in Eſſex, being laid aſide by a paralytic attack, his ſociety applied to Dr. Benſon to recommend to them a perſon he thought proper, to be aſſiſtant to their afflicted paſtor.—Mr. Evans occurred to him as being very likely to ſuit them. Accordingly, in January, Dr. Benſon wrote to him on the ſubject; Mr. Evans accepted the offer, and preached at Brentwood for the firſt time on the 4th day of February. Mr. Barber died ſoon after Mr. Evans ſettled at Brentwood, and he then continued their ſole miniſter. In December 1751 he received an invitation to the aſſiſtance of his kind friend and patron Dr. Benſon, at Crutched-friars, which, at the earneſt inſtance of the Brentwood congregation, he declined; though a ſhort time afterwards ſome of the members of his ſociety took occaſion to except againſt the want of orthodoxy in his diſcourſes, and endeavoured to get him removed. His friends in London encouraged Mr. Evans very much to maintain himſelf in the office to which he had been regularly called, hoping by his means to keep up the rational religion his predeceſſor taught, in oppoſition to the high-flown Calviniſtic doctrines which were at that time introducing into the ſociety. But the controverſies becoming more violent, and his health

health being ſhaken by the ſtate of anxiety he was in, after braving it for ſome months, he determined upon leaving the place. At this juncture Dr. Eaton, the highly reſpectable paſtor of the congregation of Diſſenters aſſembling in the High Pavement meeting in Nottingham, being in a poor ſtate of health, and his phyſicians adviſing a journey to Bath, a temporary ſupply was wanted for his place, and Mr. Evans was recommended to Dr. Eaton by the Reverend Mr Pope, of London. Accordingly he left Brentwood in September 1754, and ſettled at Nottingham. Though intended on all ſides as rather a temporary retreat than a fixed ſituation, his removal proved more permanent than was expected; for Dr. Eaton was now growing into years, and notwithſtanding his complaints were ſo far removed as to allow him to reſume his miniſterial ſervices, yet an aſſiſtant was requiſite, and Mr. Evans having given general ſatisfaction, was choſen to that office — A proſpect of more extenſive uſefulneſs opened upon him toward the cloſe of the year 1758, which induced him to leave Nottingham. In the courſe of this year the Diſſenters of the Upper Chapel, in Sheffield, had loſt both their miniſters; the Reverend Field-Sylveſter Wadſworth by reſignation, on account of declining health, and the Reverend Thomas Haynes, by death. The Reverend John Dickenſon was choſen ſucceſſor to Mr. Wadſworth; and on the 2d of January, 1759, Mr. Evans received an unanimous invitation to become his colleague. The Diſſenters of Fullwood, a village in the neighbourhood of Sheffield, had alſo, in this fatal year, loſt their paſtor by the ſtroke of death; and a ſcheme being propoſed and approved of for uniting the two congregations, Mr. Dickenſon and Mr Evans took the joint charge, officiating alternately at both places, till the demiſe of the former gentleman in 1780, when the Reverend Benjamin Naylor was choſen his ſucceſſor.—This removal to Sheffield was the moſt important ſtep in Mr. Evans's life; for he continued in connection with the two congregations for the long period of near forty years, fulfilling the duties of his important ſtation with the moſt blameleſs integrity, preaching the great practical truths of Chriſtianity, and enforcing the precepts he delivered, by an example uniformly bright and correſpondent. His views of the doctrines of Chriſtianity were liberal and cheerful; he was a man of peace; reſpected good men of every ſect and denomination; and was in his turn cordially reſpected by them. He ſtudiouſly avoided all party ſquabbles and diſputes; and though of late years it has been very faſhionable to calumniate the Diſſenters as ſeditious, diſaffected, perſons; yet he paſſed through this period with tranquillity, having few, if any, enemies, and ſurrounded by a circle of highly reſpectable friends. It muſt, indeed, with pleaſure be declared, that the inhabitants of Sheffield are diſtinguiſhed for the candid and liberal ſpirit which the different denominations of Chriſtians manifeſt towards each other. May this amiable, this Chriſtian ſpirit, long remain and increaſe!—But though Mr. Evans entered into no parties or diſputes, yet he was ever ready, both in his private and profeſſional capacity, in promoting any plan of public utility. The infirmary, the ſunday-ſchools, and the girls' charity-ſchool, are indebted to his influence and activity for ſome part of their preſent eſtabliſhment; and the ſame may be ſaid of many other charitable ſchemes of a more private nature.—That after ſo long a period of high reſpectability and uſefulneſs, any thing ſhould ariſe in the congregation, ſo much benefitted by his inſtructions, as to give a moment's uneaſineſs to the mind of their venerable paſtor, muſt excite wonder and regret; and yet more, when it is known that he felt himſelf ſo wounded by their ſeeming (though perhaps unintentional,) neglect, that he determined upon reſigning his miniſtry. Accordingly he preached among them for the laſt time as their fixed paſtor on the 4th of November, 1798, ſince which time he had no congregation under his ſpecial care, but was ever ready to aſſiſt a neighbouring miniſter; and in a true ſpirit of Chriſtian meekneſs, has often aſſiſted in that congregation which he could not but think had uſed him ungeneroufly.—He was now in the 71ſt year of his age; and though by regular habits of temperance his delicate conſtitution had been preſerved, he had begun to ſink under the infirmities of declining years. His walks to Fullwood had begun to be irkſome to him; ſo that had his reſignation been brought about in a manner more agreeable to his feelings, his friends might rather have rejoiced in it, as a means of preſerving to them for ſome time longer, in the ſweet intercourſe of private life, a life ſo juſtly dear to them. The laſt year had made a cruel inroad upon his perſonal enjoyments; early in it he loſt a ſiſter tenderly beloved; and a very ſhort time after, a near relation,* whom he had long regarded as a brother, was taken to his reward. Theſe afflictions lay heavy upon him; and though in ſome meaſure he could ſurvey them "in the calm light of mild philoſophy," they certainly in part occaſioned the complaint which, after many ſtruggles, brought him to the grave. His diſeaſe was of an aſthmatic nature: he was ſeveral times, during the laſt eight months of his life, ſuddenly ſeized with violent oppreſſions at his breaſt, and great difficulty of reſpiration: by the uſe of ether he was commonly reſtored; and though every attack enfeebled him more and more, in the intervals he enjoyed a tolerable degree of health and ſpirits. Though he

* The Reverend Radcliffe Scholefield, of Birmingham, of whom ſome memoirs are given in a former Number.

thought,

thought, and often obſerved, that however recruited he might at times appear, his diſſolution was near at hand. 'Twas truly edifying to obſerve the good old man looking forward to his ſilent manſion with a calm compoſure and ſerenity of ſoul, ſuch only as the conſciouſneſs of a well-ſpent life, and a firm reliance upon the promiſes of Scripture could inſpire. On the 30th of December he had enjoyed the company of a few friends, and retired to bed as well as he had been for ſome time. About three o'clock on the morning of the 31ſt he was again ſeized with his old complaint; but the attack appeared much ſlighter than many which he had ſurmounted: application was again made to ether:—the time was however arrived when the power of medicine ſhould be of no avail; and, after an illneſs of about an hour, he calmly reſigned his ſpirit into the hands of him who gave it. —"Mark the perfect man, and behold the upright, for the end of that man is peace." Mr. Evans's mother ſurvived her huſband many years. When her ſon removed to Sheffield, they hired a ſmall houſe, and reſided together till her death. His filial piety was another very amiable trait in his character.—After the death of his mother, he married, in the year 1762, Miſs Suſanna Haynes, eldeſt daughter of his worthy predeceſſor, the Rev. Thomas Haynes. They had no children, and ſhe yet ſurvives, in hope of being remitted to him in that happy world where death ſhall ſeparate no more.]

LANCASHIRE.

Total amount of the Marriages, Chriſtenings, and Burials, that have taken place at the collegiate church in Manchester, during the laſt year: Marriages, 2,332; chriſtenings, 3,546; burials, 1,162.—Increaſed in the above period, in marriages, 212; ditto in chriſtenings, 469.—Decreaſed in burials, 246.

Some benevolent characters in Liverpool have it in contemplation to erect an additional building to that excellent inſtitution the School of Induſtry for the Indigent Blind, in that town, as ſoon as the funds of the charity will admit of it. The principal donations to the propoſed additional building, that have been made in the courſe of the laſt year, are the following: J. Hornby, eſq. 50l. Mrs. Hornby, 50l. W. Langton, eſq. 10l. 10s. Mrs. Langton, 10l. 10s. J. Boyds, eſq. of Brownhill, 20l. N. Gould, eſq. of Manchester, 21l. and J. Brogden, eſq. of Bradford, 5l.—Among the legacies are, one of 100l. by Mr. S. Hemingway, of Walton Brooke, and one of 50l. by Mr. J. Smith, of Liverpool.

Married.] At Liverpool, Mr. N. Batty, to Miſs H. Macfall.—Mr. W. Higſon, merchant, to Miſs E. Coulbourne.—Mr. J. Gibſon, merchant, to Mrs. Albiſton, widow, late of Cheatham-hall, near Manchester.

At Manchester, T. Skirt, eſq captain of the Warrington Volunteers, to Miſs M. Lowndes, late of London.—Mr. J. Walker, timber-merchant, to Miſs F. Gregory.—Mr. C. F. Speyer, merchant, of Liverpool, to Miſs E. Duxbury.—Mr. T. Cardwell, to Miſs Holme, of Hempſhaw.

At Kirk Braddon, iſle of Man, Mr. R. Banks, of Blanchow, to Miſs Quayle, daughter of Capt. Quayle, of Douglas.—Alſo, at Douglas, Mr. G. Redfern, to Mrs. Wattleworth, of Caſtletown.—Lieut. Chadwick, of the 22d regiment of light-dragoons, to Miſs B. Lowe, of Winwick.

At Chorley, the Rev. R. Buck, fellow of Magdalen-college, Cambridge, to Miſs Hull, daughter of Mr. J. Hull, ſurgeon.

At Cartmel, Capt. R. Briggs, of the ſhip Ardent, of Liverpool, to Mrs. Swainſon, of Flookburgh.

Died.] At Liverpool, Capt. Henſhall, late maſter of the ſhip Martha, employed in the African trade.—Aged 62, Mr. R. Wilſon, ſecretary to the Seamens' Hoſpital.—Aged 51, Mr. R. Harriſon, timber-merchant.—In his 85th year, Mr. F. Bare, formerly commander of a veſſel that ſailed from this port.—Aged 67, Mrs. E. Adamſon, widow, late of Spaw's Brow.—Mrs. Phillips.—Mr. N. Ayres, dealer in earthen-ware.—Aged 32, Mrs. Bancroft, widow.—In her 87th year, Mrs. J. Smith, widow.—Aged 75, Mr. N. Mills.—Mrs. M. Windſor.—Mr. G. King, attorney.—Mr. T. Pearſon, liquor-merchant.—Aged 19, on a viſit at this town, Miſs H. Edwards, of Cheſter.—Aged 28, Mrs. Orme.—Aged 50, Mrs. E. Plant.—Mrs. Iſaac, ſiſter to Mrs. Joſeph, of Colquitt-ſtreet.—Aged 38, Mr. R. Tarleton, watch-maker.—Mrs. Martin, relict of the late G. M. Martin, eſq. late of Biddeford, Devon.—In her 84th year, Mrs. Mayne, widow.

At Manchester, Mrs. Robinſon, wife of Mr. Robinſon, attorney.—Mr. G. Swift, one of the Manchester rifle corps.—Aged 35, Mr. J. Packer, maſter of the Volunteer public-houſe, Spinning-field. He was one of the heavieſt men in Manchester, weighing upwards of twenty ſcore. The length of his coffin was nearly 9 feet, the breadth 3 feet, and depth 2 feet 3 inches. Mr. Packer repreſented the character and performed the part of Sir John Falſtaffe, twice on the ſtage, without the aid of any ſtuffing-geer, &c. in a very creditable ſtile, and ſuch as would reflect no diſcredit on a veteran performer. He was carried to the grave on the ſhoulders of twelve men.

In Salford, aged 76, highly reſpected, Mr. J. Harrop, a reſpectable printer, and the original proprietor of the Manchester Mercury, which he has printed and publiſhed for nearly half a century. He had retired from active buſineſs for more than ſixteen years.

At Lancaſter, aged 61, Mrs. R. Dawſon, widow.—Aged 24, Mr. J. Nunns, woollen-draper.—Mrs. Howſon, widow.—Aged 83, Mrs. Fenton.

At Colne, Mr. Moone, attorney.

At

At Preſton, aged 40, Mr. W. Cartwright, engineer.

At Clitheroe, aged 61, Miſs Oddie, daughter of the late Mr. W. Oddie, ſurgeon.

In Paul-ſtreet, Kingſdown, Capt. Lewis, of Liverpool.

On the 12th of March laſt, at the iſle of St. Thomas, in the Weſt Indies, Mr J. Latham, merchant, late of Mancheſter.

Aged 74, Mrs. Unſworth, widow, of Maghull.—Mr. Downing, of Brownlow-hill.

On his paſſage from Grenada to Tortola, Weſt Indies, on board the ſhip Vanguard, Capt. J. Pince.

At Lydyate, Mrs. Croſton, late of Liverpool.—Mrs. Carus, of Melling, near Lancaſter, ſecond daughter of the late J. Dowker, eſq. of Kendal.

At Blackrod, near Chorley, Mr. J. Mathews, late of Liverpool.

At Old Calabar, Weſt Africa, in his 32d year, Mr. J. Voſe, chief mate of the ſhip Venus.

At Woolton, near Liverpool, of a decline, in the prime of life, Mr. A. Muir, ſurgeon.

CHESHIRE.

Married.] At Cheſter, Mr. S. Ralphs, to Miſs Jones, of Saighton.

At Wrexham, Mr. J. Jones, draper, to Miſs H. Jones.

At Preſtbury, the Rev. Mr. Bunting, of the City Road, London, to Miſs Maclardy, of Macclesfield.

At Witton, Mr S Bull, wine-cooper, of Northwich, to Miſs Stubbs, daughter of Mr. J. Stubbs, timber-merchant.

Died.] At Cheſter, J. Clegg, eſq. of Neſton.—Aged 77, Mr. Ratcliffe, watch-maker.—Aged about 30, in a fit of apoplexy, with which he was ſuddenly ſeized, while in the act of converſing with a friend, Mr. R. Long, hatter, and a ſerjeant in the Royal Cheſter Volunteers.—E. Wilſon, eſq. formerly of Liverpool.

At Macclesfield, in her 76th year, Mrs. M. Malcolm, widow.

At Stockport, Mr. Brookſhaw.—Mr. R. Crowther, of Heaton Norris.—Mr. J. Taylor, gardener, of Great Boughton, near Cheſter. His death is attributed to the circumſtance of having inadvertently ſlept in a damp bed.

At Mold, Mrs. Conway, wife of Mr. Conway, ſurgeon.

At Wrexham, Mrs. Parry, wife of Mr. Parry, maſter of the band of the Denbighſhire militia.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] At Spondon, Mr. W. Antill, tanner, to Miſs E. Dalby.

At Church Greſley, R. Waterworth, eſq. of Wreſſel Caſtle, Yorkſhire, to Miſs Nadin.—Mr. W. Haſlam, farmer, to Miſs C. Soar, both of Little Cheſter, near Derby —Mr. If. Whieldon, of Crookſtone, to Miſs M. Lomas, of Glutton.

Died.] At Derby, aged 78, W. Wollatt, gent.—Aged 82, Mr. J. Humphrey.—Aged 43, Mrs. Cooper, widow of the late Mr. Js Cooper, cabinet-maker.—Aged 17, Mr. G. R. Goodwyn.

At Cheſterfield, J. Hoole, gent. He was found dead in bed, though he had ſpent the preceding evening with a party of friends, apparently in his uſual ſtate of health.—At the Red Lion inn, Mr. W. Bennett, whip-maker. He was found upon the ſtairs, which he went up, with an intention of going to bed, with his face downwards, quite dead.—In his 76th year, Mr. T. Hilton.

At Wirkſworth, aged 81, Mr. T. Wall, pariſh ſexton.

At Aſhbourne, aged 31, Mrs. Hollins, wife of Mr. Hollins, draper.—Mr. Clower, of Weſt Hallam.

At Edingale, Mrs. Pimm.

At Lock-park, near Derby, of the confluent ſmall-pox, Mr T. Blackman, coachman to W. D. Lowe, eſq —Mr. Dunn, formerly a performer in the Derby, Nottingham, and Stamford company of comedians, and for ſeveral years paſt a penſioner on their fund.—Far advanced in years, Mrs. Smedley, widow, of Eggington.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] At Eaſtwold, in this county, Mr. F. H. Clay, merchant, of Aldermanbury, to Miſs E. Chelyn.

At Nottingham, Mr. Rix, bricklayer, to Mrs. Haynes.—The Rev. J. Daſhwood, to Miſs Holdſworth.—Mr. Bailey, hoſier, to Miſs Harrington, of Bretſon, in the county of Derby —Mr. Burton, taylor, to Mrs. Stubly.

At Mansfield, Mr. Meakin, of Mansfield Woodhouſe, to Miſs Ogle.

Died.] At Nottingham, in her 79th year, Mrs. C. Needham, the laſt ſurviving ſiſter of the late Mr. N. Surgeon. Aged 21, of a decline, Mr. W. Merry.—Mrs. Oldknow, of the Coppice, wife of T. Oldknow, eſquire, alderman.—B. Hornbuckle, eſquire, one of the aldermen of this corporation. He ſerved the office of Mayor in the years 1795, and 1803, and uniformly conducted himſelf as a magiſtrate, with a liberal and independent ſpirit.

At Newark, aged 63, Mrs. Walls, relict of the late Mr. W. Walls, ſeveral years agent to Lord Middleton.

At Eaſt Retford, aged 42, Mr. T. Whitaker, upholſterer, and many years an acceptable and uſeful local preacher in the ſocieties and the Weſleyan Methodiſts.—Aged 73, Mr. J. Barker, father of the Corporation, being the oldeſt alderman of the borough.

At Orſton, at the Vicarage-houſe, aged 56, highly reſpected, the Rev. J. Fell, more than thirty-one years curate of that pariſh, &c. With a ſlender income, ariſing chiefly from his curacy, and a ſmall farm he rented of the vicar, he brought up creditably a family of eight children, five ſons and three daugh-

ters. His widow, Mrs. Fell, is ſiſter of Mr. Robert Bean, proprietor of the livery ſtables, Blackfriars-bridge, London, but who is lately deceaſed.

In her 24th year, Miſs Abigail Woolley, of Ratcliffe-upon-Soar. This excellent and very engaging young woman was taken ill on the preceding Saturday, with a complaint that baffled all the ſkill of ſome experienced medical gentlemen, and in the ſhort ſpace of forty-eight hours, this "fair emblem of nature's works," as ſhe is aptly characterized by her friends, was blaſted for ever!

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. H. Keyworth, of Arnold, near Nottingham, to Miſs A. Steeper, of Lincoln.

At Pilham, Mr. Fox, farmer, to Miſs L. Hird, of the Angel Inn, Gainſborough.—Mr. Robinſon, of Aſhwell, to Miſs Freer, of Oakham.

At Houghton, in Huntingdonſhire, Mr. C. Rogers, of Clapton, to Miſs Biden.

At Grantham, Mr. Williams, brazier and furniſhing ironmonger, of Sleaford, to Miſs M. Ball.—T. Allpreſs, eſq. of Holywell, in Huntingdonſhire, to Miſs Flint, of Grace-church-ſtreet, London.

At Swineſhead, Mr. T. Root, ſchoolmaſter, to Miſs R. Ellis.

At Frampton, the Rev. J. Caparne, to Miſs Wayette, daughter of Mr. Alderman Wayette, of Boſton.

At Boſton, Mr. Parkin, cooper, to Miſs Wake.

At Helpringham, Mr. Preagrove, druggiſt, to Miſs E. Clarricoats, of Heckington Fen.

Died.] At Lincoln, aged 56, Mr. B. Fox, brazier.—Aged 78, Mr. J Douglas, formerly a traveller with drapery goods, &c.—Mrs. Bromhead, wife of the late Mr. J. Bromhead, captain and adjutant in the North Lincoln militia. Mr. B. had ſerved with reputation in Germany, under Prince Ferdinand, and had been preſent in eight or nine general engagements.—Aged 63, Mr. R. Browne, tailor.

At Stamford, aged 59, Mrs. Scotney.—Aged 48, Mr. W. Colls, liquor-merchant, late maſter of the George and Angel Inn.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Countesthorpe, Mr. W. Burley, to Mrs. A. North.

At Markfield, Mr. S. Sutton, ſurgeon and apothecary, of Uley, to Miſs H. Dexter, fourth daughter of Mr. Dexter, of Grooby-parks.—Mr. Hobil, of Littlethorpe, to Miſs J. Oldacre, of Peatling-lodge.

At Aſhby, Mr. Clarkſon, of Breedon-lodge, to Miſs Beavington.

Died.] At Leiceſter, Mr. Dickens, formerly an eminent hoſier.—Of an apoplectic fit, Mr. Roberts, ſen.—In his 73d year, Mr. T. Jeffor, many years turnkey at the jail of this borough.

At Hinckley, in his 67th year, the Rev. J. Cole Galloway, A.M. rector of Stokegodling, and vicar of Hinckley.

On Coleorton-moor, in his 73d year, Mr. J. Bailey, grocer.

At Thurmaſton, aged 82, Mrs E. Day. She was ſo dreadfully burnt, in conſequence of the fire catching a part of her dreſs, that it occaſioned her death ſhortly afterwards. Two ſimilar inſtances occurred there only a few days before.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. J. Lane, of Bilſtone, to Miſs Jones, of Darlaſtone.—Mr. J. Burbury, of Shuſtock, to Miſs Blount, of Elford.—Mr. Mould, of Newcaſtle-under-Line, to Miſs Howe, of Pendeford.

At Bliſhfield, the Rev. R. Levett, to Miſs L. Bagot, fourth daughter of the Rev. W. Bagot.

At Wolverhampton, Mr. M. Anſlow, builder, to Mrs. Thompſon.

Died.] At Newcaſtle, at an advanced age, Mrs. Plant.

At Wolverhampton, the Rev. S. Griffiths, upwards of twenty years miniſter of a congregation of proteſtant diſſenters.—Mr Fox, of the Crown and Cuſhion public-houſe.

At Penkridge, Mr. Devey, tanner.

At Burton-upon-Trent, aged 66, Mr. C. Buchanan, cheeſe-factor.

At Breewood, Mr. S. Emery.

At Cheadle, Mrs. M. Keates.

At Stone, Mr. D. Harvey.

At Codſall, aged 78, J. Stubbs, eſq.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Married.] At Birmingham, Mr. R. Tooth, to Miſs Al. Pace.

At Coventry, Mr. J. Carter, jun. attorney, to Miſs Singleton.—Mr. J Parker, an eminent farmer, to Miſs Cheſwell, both of Exhall, near this city.—Mr. Waters, brandy-merchant, to Miſs Bond, of Willey.

Died.] At Coventry, aged 25, Mr W. Cox, clerk to the weighing machine at the wharf, near Coventry.

At Birmingham, Mr. Horſley, button-maker.—Mrs. Hadley.—Mr. Byrne, japanner.—In his 69th year, Mr. Belcher, many years ſuperintendant of the Lady Well Baths.—Aged 64, Mr. S. Herton, ſen. gimlet-maker.—Aged 63, Mr. J. Pearmain, of the ſociety of quakers.—Aged 34, Mr. J. Crowne, jun.—Mrs. Willis.—Mr. S. Gem, jun.—Mrs. Nee, wife of Mr. D. Nee, gilder.—In his 69th year, Mr. C. Law, of the Ravenſhurſt, formerly a button-maker of this town.—Aged 53, Mr. T. Deakin, ſword-cutler.—Aged 58, Mr. W. Smith.—Mrs. Atkins, wife of Mr. Atkins, braſs-founder.—In her 72d year, Mrs. Stokes.—Mrs. M. Robertſon.—Mr. Clement, of the Green Man public-houſe.—Mrs. Aſton, of the Ring of Bells public-houſe.—In her 77th year, R. Coates, eſq. banker.—Mr. J. Smith.—Miſs S. Deely.—Aged 53, Mr. T. Wilder.—Miſs Pallett, youngeſt daughter of Mr. Pallett, taylor.—Mrs. Fletcher.—Mr. Webſter, bell-hanger.

At

At Nuneaton, aged 48, Mr. W. Bindley, ſurgeon and apothecary.

At Solihull, Mr. T. Bates.

At Allerſley, near Coventry, Mrs. Ratliffe, of the Windmill Inn.

At Dudley, aged 97, Mrs. Brinton —Mrs. Phillips, wife of Mr. J. Phillips, gardener.

At Foleſhill, near Coventry, Mr. E. Eagle, grocer.

Aged 28, Mr. C. Leonard, of Weſt Bromwich —Mr. Wright, a reſpectable farmer, of Eaſtern Green, near Alleſley.

SHROPSHIRE.

Married.] At Shrewſbury, Mr. G. Lomax, ſurgeon, to Miſs F. Green.

At Church Stoke, in the county of Montgomery, S. Pryce, eſq. to Miſs Davies, of Brompton, in this county.

Died.] At Ludlow, Mrs. A. Purſlow.—In her 75th year, Mrs. Humphreys, widow, formerly of Montgomery.

At Oſweſtry, in her 70th year, Mrs. Williams, widow.

At Whitchurch, aged 70, Mr. Almack, cooper —In his 42d year, Mr. S. Trevor, cheeſe-factor.

At Clee Staunton, near Ludlow, aged 97, Mrs. Walker, widow.

At Neenton, near Bridgnorth, Mrs. Painter, wife of Mr. T. Painter, landlord of the New Inn public-houſe.—In his 57th year, Mr. T. Hiles, of Pulley, near Shrewſbury.

At Hopeſay, F. Whitehall, eſq.—Of an aſthma, Mrs. Antrobus, of Coleham.—Mr. J. Kent, ſen. of Merrington.—Mrs. Haycock, of the Ditches, near Wem —T. Maddox, eſq. of Brompton-houſe.—In his 97th year, Mr. J. Green, of Turley Green.—In his 76th year, Mr. J. Baddiley, of Albrighton; a man of ſtrict integrity, and well known for his uncommon ingenuity and great mechanical abilities.—Mr. Gardiner, ſchoolmaſter, of Sandford, near Prees.—Mr. Warren, ſchoolmaſter, of Sandford-hall.—In her 23d year, Miſs C. Salwey, of the Moor Houſe.

At Bath, N. O. Smythe Owen, eſq. of Condover-park, in this county.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

The new market-houſe, fronting the town-hall, in the city of Worceſter, is now nearly finiſhed, and will be very ſhortly opened. The general utility of this building is obvious; for which the public at large are highly indebted to the very ſpirited exertions of the corporate body. Among other advantages that will accrue from this undertaking, the ſtandings for vegetables in different parts of the city, particularly thoſe at and about the croſs, will be removed, and, in conſequence, thoſe heaps of dirt and filth that are often complained of by the inhabitants, and which are ſo peculiarly obnoxious in the ſummer ſeaſon, will be done away; and thus the neat and clean appearance of the city in general will be rendered more conſpicuous, and all particular obſtructions to individuals entirely removed.

Married.] At Worceſter, Mr. Munn, of Birmingham, to Miſs White, of the Tything.

At Bengworth, Mr. Soley, jun. of Eveſham, to Miſs C. Acton.

Died.] At Worceſter, Mrs. Cooke, wife of Mr. Cooke, butcher.—At the Crown public-houſe, at an advanced age, Mrs S. Malpas, widow of the late J. Malpas, bricklayer.—Mr. Brookholding, attorney, of Lower Wick.—At the houſe of induſtry belonging to this city, in his 72d year, Mr. J. Hunt, houſe clerk to the eſtabliſhment. The character of this venerable man was truly exemplary: he had been twelve years a ſerjeant in the 44th regiment; fought courageouſly in many battles, and was one of the ſix ſerjeants who bore the body of General Wolfe off the field, after the battle of Quebec. During his ſickneſs, the directors were anxious to ſhew every mark of kindneſs that his ſituation would admit of.

At Bromſgrove, Miſs M. Steward, daughter of Mr. J. Steward, formerly of the Red Lion inn.

At Kidderminſter, Mrs. Wagſtaffe.

At Stourbridge, Mrs. Pattinſon, wife of the Rev. J. Pattinſon, head maſter of the free-ſchool.

At Wolverley, aged 21, Miſs E. Clare —Mr. Rodd, ſurgeon, of Bengworth.

At Blockley, aged 76, Mr. T. Wilkes —At an advanced age, Mr. T. Hales, of Leigh Sinton.

At Briſtol, where ſhe had lately been on a viſit to her mother, Miſs Withers, of Worceſter.

At Buſhley, aged 98, Mr. Roberts, father of the Rev. Dr. Roberts, rector of Broadwas, &c.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Kentchurch, in this county, P. Ruſſord, Eſq. of Ivenyton, to Miſs M. Price, of Gorraſs.

Died.] At Hereford, Mrs. Butler, relict of the late Dr. Butler, biſhop of this dioceſe.

Aged 29, Mr. H. Pitt, mercer. He had retired to reſt the preceding evening, in the full poſſeſſion of apparent health and ſtrength, and was found, by his friends, in the morning, a lifeleſs corpſe.—Suddenly, Mr. T. King, coach-harneſs maker.

At Yarkhill, aged 98, Mr. T. Patrick.

At Lugwardine, near Hereford, Mr. H. Marſtone, formerly poſtmaſter at Epſom, Surry.—In his 68th year, C. Wilſon, Gent. of Lugbridge, near Hereford.

At Briſtol, in his 55th year, Mr. T. Gwillym, lieutenant of the Royal waggon train, and formerly of Burghill, in this county.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Painſwick, J. Wathen, Eſq. ſon of Sir Samuel Wathen, high ſheriff of this county, to Miſs Catharine Carruthers, of Brown's hill.—Mr. J. Ward, Surgeon, to Miſs

Shurmer, both of Woodcheſter —Mr. Bowley, of Cirenceſter, to Miſs Davy, of Poolholme, near Monmouth.—W. Holtham, Eſq. of Barnwood, to Miſs Weaver, of Glouceſter.—Mr. Whittard, hoſier, of Glouceſter, to Miſs Butt, of Minſterworth.

At Tewkſbury, Mr. W. Proctor, to Miſs Penſam.

Died] At Glouceſter, in his 54th year, the Rev. T. Stock, A. M. rector of St John the Baptiſt, &c. in this city; a gentleman highly and deſervedly eſteemed and lamented by his pariſhioners, as an eloquent preacher, a devout miniſter (particularly attentive and ſolacing in the viſitation of the ſick, &c.) a chearful companion and an honeſt man.

R. Coghlan, Eſq. of Longhope.

At Cirenceſter, aged 70, C. Cox, gent.

At Tetbury, in his 77th year, T. Cripps, Eſq.—In the pariſh of Painſwick, Miſs Wick, daughter of the late E. Wick, gent.

At Berkeley, in his 82d year, Mr. Biſhop, formerly an eminent farmer.—Capt. T. Merrett.

At Coleford, Mrs. S. Dew, relict of the late John Dew, gent and one of the laſt ſurvivors of the ancient family of the Coſters.—Miſs Browne, of Salperton.

At Uley, aged 80, Mrs. S. Gainey, a reſpectable dyer.—Miſs Fryer, of Pegthorne.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Bloxham, Mr. Shorter, ſurgeon, to Miſs S. Hitchcock.—Mr. R. Davis, mercer, of Oxford, to Miſs Badcook, of New-bridge.—W. E. Taunton, Eſq. clerk of the peace for this county, and town clerk of Oxford, to Miſs Hawkins.—Capt. Hodges of the Oxfordſhire militia, to Miſs Greene, of the Iſle of Wight.—Mr. Brookes, ſurgeon of Henley upon Thames, to Miſs S. Deane, of the Howe, Bucks.

Died.] At Oxford, aged 43, Mr. T. Langſton.

At Henly, aged 52, Mr. T. Bond, butcher.—Mr. R. Belcher, farmer, of Belgrove.

At Wolvercott, near Oxford, aged 56, Mr. S. Faichen, late a paper-maker, of Enſham.—Aged 50, Mr. J. Stevens, maſter of Henkſey Ferry-houſe, near Oxford.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.] T. Wiltſhire, eſq. of Hitchin, Herts, to Miſs Beaumont, of Hartford, near Huntingdon.

At Long Buckby, in this county, the Rev. W. Read, diſſenting miniſter of Warwick, to Mrs. Boys.—Mr. H. Leete, ſurgeon, of Thrapſtone in this county, to Miſs Griffith, of Southwark, London.—Mr. J. Harriſon, farmer, of Orlingbury, to Mrs. Martin, widow of the late Mr. P. M. faleſman, of Spratton.—Alſo Mr. T. Hobſon, faleſman, to Miſs J. Harriſon, third daughter of Mr E. H. farmer, of Orlingbury.

At Orlingbury, A. E. Young, eſq. to Miſs Amelia Neate, of Binfield, Berks.—Mr. W. Walker, farmer and grazier, of Eaſton Maudit, to Miſs J. Rogers of Caſtle Aſhley Lodge.

Died.] At Northampton, in his 80th year, Mr. R. Traſler, one of the aldermen of this corporation, after an illneſs of only four days.—Miſs S. Foulkes, milliner.

At Bedford, Mrs. Allen.—J. Staines, eſq. formerly a captain in the Bedfordſhire militia.

At Huntingdon, Mrs. Philpott, milliner.

At Woodſtone, near Peterborough, in his 55th year, G. Hart, eſq. captain in the marines, and major commandant of the Soke and city of Peterborough volunteer infantry.—Mr. J. Hilyard, junior, farmer and grazier, of Duſton, near Northampton.—T. Chapman, eſq. of Spratton.

At Weſton Favell, in his 36th year, Mr. T. Smalley; a very uſeful and ingenious man, gifted with talents that would have adorned a higher ſtation than that wherein he was placed.

The Rev. C. Graham, vicar of Walton Lebſtone, in Hertford.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

A new threſhing mill has been built in the Iſle of Ely, which, with the aid of two women, three boys, and two men, will threſh twenty quarters of wheat, or thirty of oats in a day; and it does its work much cleaner than it can be done by manual labour.

Married.] Mr. D. Bradwell, adjutant in the Cambridge Volunteer Infantry, to Miſs Bates, niece of Mr. Markham of Dry Drayton.—In London, Mr. E. Lutt, enſign in the Ely Volunteers, to Miſs Kempton, daughter of Mr. S. K. grocer of Ely.—The Rev. Dr. Waddington, prebendary of Ely, to Miſs A. Weſtwood, eldeſt daughter of J. W. eſq. of Chatteris.

Died.] Mr. J. Mead, carpenter, of Aſhley. In returning home from a neighbour's at Cheveley, through a path that lay between two ponds, from the darkneſs of the night he unfortunately fell into one of them and was drowned. The body was diſcovered next day by the circumſtance of his hat floating on the water.

Mr. J. Wyles, farmer, of Upwell. As he was accompanying a friend from his own home to Upwell town, to prevent any accident ariſing as the roads were flooded, by an accidental ſlip of his horſe he was ſuddenly immerſed in the river Nen, and not being able to extricate himſelf, and his friend being unabled to give aſſiſtance, Mr. W. fell a martyr to his philanthropy.

NORFOLK.

Married.] At Norwich, Mr. Adams, ſurgeon, to Miſs Sparks.—Mr. Fearman, ſaddlemaker, of Salhouſe, to Miſs E. Kerriſon.—Mr. J. Sharpe, to Miſs Ivers, of Stratford, Eſſex.

At Loddon, the Rev. J. Fayerman, to Miſs Lock.

At

At Cleg, Mr. J. Smith, attorney, to Miſs P. Harriſon.—Mr. G. Lane, currier, of North Walſham, to Miſs S. Jackſon, of St. John's, Timber-hill.

Died.] At Norwich, aged 88, Mrs. E. Jenner.—Aged 56, Mrs. Taylor, of the White Horſe public-houſe.—Aged 26, Mr. W. Blofield, cabinet-maker.

Aged 32, Mr. J. Read, aſſiſtant to Mr. Daveney, grocer. He was ſubject to ſpaſms in the ſtomach, and is ſuppoſed to have died in one of thoſe fits, as he was found dead in bed.

In her 68th year, Mrs Haggard.—Aged 28, Mrs. M Watſon, wife of Mr. W. Baker.—Aged 45, Mr. J. Frewer, ſadler.—Aged 66, Mrs. F. Foulſh, a maiden lady.—In his 73d year, T. Day, eſq. of St. Martin's Palace.—Aged 68, Mr. J. Holtaway.—Aged 66, Mrs. Hall.—Aged 23, Mr. J. Thompſon.—Aged 81, Mr. S. Lovick, farmer.—Aged 68, Mrs. Cuthbert.—In his 70th year, Mr. D. Scott.—Aged 6-, Mrs. E. Pitchers.

At Lynn, in his 75th year, Cooke Watſon, eſq.

At Shottiſham, aged 65, Mrs. Willins, relict of the late Rev J. W. of Norwich.

At North Walſham, aged 23, Miſs H. Colls.—In her 22d year, of a rapid decline, Miſs A. Dearne, ſecond daughter of Mr. W. D. attorney.—Aged 33, Mr. W. Mann, farmer, and an excellent agriculturiſt, at Mendham.

In his 17th year, Mr. S. Alpe, of Carbrooke.

At Morton, in his 70th year, Mr. R. Cantrell, farmer.

At Martham, aged 35, Mrs. S. Clarke, wife of Mr. J. C. farmer.

At Thompſon, Mr. T. Foſter, miller.—Aged 70, E. Edmund Walker, gent. of Harpley.

At Methwold, in her 93d year, Mrs. E. Clarke, widow.

At Rolleſby Hall (Colonel Mapes's) aged 82, Mrs. Boycatt, relict of the late Rev. S. B. rector of Wheatacre, Burgh.—Aged 78, Mrs. M. Anſtead, relict of the late Mr. T. A. many years proprietor of the paper-mill, Taverham.

At Catton, aged 63, Mr. J. Lacy.—Mrs. Furniſs, of Swanton Morley paper mills.

SUFFOLK.

Married.] J. B. Tayler, eſq. of Stow Upland, to Mrs. C. Studd, widow of Woodbridge.—The Rev. J. M. Orde, rector of Wheat Hampſtead, Herts, to Miſs Cockſedge, of Bury.—Mr. Sutton, druggiſt, of Aylſham, to Miſs R. Sewell, youngeſt daughter of Mr. J. S. farmer, of Stoven, in this county.

Died.] At Bury, aged 83, Mrs. Lawrence, mother of Mr. J. L. grocer.—Aged 64, Mr. S. Sore, cooper.—Aged 73, Mrs. Oliver, mother of Mrs. Parker, wife of Mr. P. gunſmith.—Mrs. Turner, mother of Mr. E. T. farmer.

At Ipſwich, Mr. S. Damant, watch-maker.

At the Horſe Barracks in this town, aged 38, F. A. Armſtrong, eſq. Capt. in the 9th regiment light-dragoons.

At Loweſtoft, in her 23d year, Miſs Mallett, only daughter of Mr. T. M. ſhopkeeper.—Aged 78, Mr. J. Aves, of Santon Downham.—Mrs Parmenter of the George inn, Cavendiſh.—S. Lloyd, eſq of Hintleſham.—Aged 66, Mrs. Edwards, widow of the late T. E. gent.—Mr. R. Keeble, late of the White Hart inn, Stowmarket.—Mr. S. Chapman, late of Trimley.—Mrs. Cryſtal, wife of Mr. A. C. cabinet-maker, formerly of Bury.—In his 85th year, C. Harriſon, eſq. of Palgrave.

In her 56th year, Mrs. E. Berry, wife of Mr. M. B. governor of the Houſe of Induſtry, at Hoxney. She was uncommonly tender and humane to the poor under her charge, particularly to infirm perſons, and to orphans, inſomuch that few perſons excelled her in this reſpect.

Aged 84, Mrs. Syer, widow, of Badwell.—Aged 81, Mrs. Tiffin, late of Waldingfield.—Mr. R. Moody, of the Hound inn, Stradiſhall.

At Stratford, St. Mary's, in her 67th year, Mrs. A. Richardſon, the only remaining daughter of the author of Clariſſa, Sir Charles Grandiſon, Pamela, &c.

At Woodbridge, Mr. T. Burroughs, carpenter.—In her 92d year, Mrs. Browne, widow, formerly of Haſketon.—Aged 32, Mrs. Ramſbotham, widow, of Toſtock.—Mr. E. Johnſon, of Needham Market.

At Fakenham, aged 49, Mrs. Bidwell, wife of Mr. L. B. farmer.—Mrs. Morſe, of Lounde.—Mrs. Kemball, of the Holy Oak Farm, near Stowmarket.—Miſs. M. Bridgman, youngeſt daughter of E. B. gent. of Boteſdale.

ESSEX.

Married.] At Chelmsford, M. G. Fitch, linen-draper, to Miſs Stanes.—J. Wyatt, eſq. of Farmbridge Hall, to Miſs P. Spurdin, of Weſt Merſea, near Colcheſter.

At Naveſtock, N. Micklethwayte, eſq. of Beeſton Hall, Norfolk, to the Right Hon. Lady Mary Wilhelmina Waldegrave.—Mr. M. B. Harvey, hop merchant, of Witham, to Miſs M. Moody, daughter of the late R. M. eſq. of Toyed Place, near Saliſbury, Wilts.—Mr. F. Colman, to Miſs S. Porter, both of Little Wakering.

Died.] At Chelmsford, Mr. W. Reeve, grocer and tallow-chandler.

At Colcheſter, Mrs. Mills, wife of Mr. R. M. banker.—Mrs. A. Hewe.

At Billericay, aged 75, Mrs. Al. Blatch, widow.

At Braintree, Mrs. E. Smith.

At Bradley, near the Sea, aged 67, Mr. J. Hews, ſen. general ſhopkeeper.

At Hockley, Mrs. Cauſe, wife of Mr. J. C. farmer.—In her 22d year, Miſs Ward, of Havering, at Bower.

Mrs. M. Johnſon, of Little Baddow Mill, formerly

formerly of Romford.—Aged 33, Mrs. Underwood, of Wormingford.

Aged 45, at the King's Head inn, at Ipſwich, Mr. W. Waterfaul, horſe dealer, of Colcheſter.—Miſs M. Tweed, of Saling Hall.—Miſs Wayland, of Fingringhoe.—Mrs. Cozens, of Magdalen Lover Hall.

Mr. W. Payie, ſurgeon, late of Brentwood. He was found murdered, his throat cut, in the ditch of a field, adjoining Brook-ſtreet Hill, near his own houſe. Coroner's Inqueſt, wilful murder againſt ſome perſons unknown.

KENT.

Married.] At Tenterden, Mr. Buckland, maſter of the free Latin School, &c. to Miſs Pelham.

At Folkſtone, Capt. Culling, of the navy, to Miſs Farley, 2d daughter of Mr. Farley.

At Dover, Mr. J. Beecham, baker, to Miſs King, of Aſhford.—Mr. T. Baſs, grocer, to Miſs Baker.

At Maidſtone, James Manſell, gent. of Ditton, to Mrs. Waddam.

At St. Lawrence, in Thanet, Mr. D. Wilkinſon, cord-wainer, of Chiſlet, to Miſs Philpot.

At Canterbury, M. Stagg, Eſq. to Miſs L. Turmaine.

At Graveſend, Mr. J. Munns, plumber and glazier, to Miſs M. Arnold, 2d daughter of Mr. Alderman Arnold.

At Upper Deale, the Rev. M. Pennington, vicar of Weſtwell, &c. to Miſs Watts, daughter of Capt. Watts, of the Royal navy.

At Stroud, J. C. Smith, Eſq. lieutenant, and adjutant of the 3d regiment of Buffs, to Miſs C. Fox.

At Merſham, W. Addiſon, Eſq. of Braybourne, to Miſs A. Ramſey.

Died.] At Canterbury, Mrs. Blake.—Mrs. Knowles, wife of Mr. Knowles, ſen.

In St. Dunſtan's Jail, Mr. T. Wilſon, aſſiſtant ſurgeon on board the Leyden ſhip of war. This gentleman had been committed by the county-coroner for aſſiſting in a duel, in which one of the parties had unfortunately been killed.—Mr. W. Francis, eldeſt ſon of Mr. H. Francis.—Miſs A. Partridge, youngeſt daughter of Mr. Partridge.—Mr. Roberts, ſen. of the White-horſe, public-houſe.

At Maidſtone, in his 81ſt year, Mr. D. Deace, wharfinger.

At Folkſtone, aged 67, Mr. W. Spicer.—Aged 74, Mr. L. Gittins.

At Chatham, Miſs S. Proctor, daughter of the late Mr. W. Proctor, brazier.—Aged 90, after a well ſpent life, Mrs. Manger.

At Dover, Mrs. Bale, wife of Mr. Bale, linen-draper.

Mr. Baker, a quaker; while in the act of feeding ſome pigeons, at the back part of his houſe, as was his uſual practice every day, an immenſe quantity of ſoil, part of a chalk-cliff gave way, and nearly buried this unfortunate gentleman in the ruins. He was ſo violently bruiſed that he only lingered a few days. Mr. Baker was generally reſpected for his mild, philanthropic diſpoſition.

Mrs. Dobbins, wife of Captain Dobbins.—Mr. Jyod, painter.—Mr. J. Stone, blackſmith.—Mr. J. Naſh, mariner.—Mr. P. Worsfold, ſhopkeeper.—Aged 44, J. P. Fector, Eſq.

At Whitſtable, aged 55, Mr. Oziah Kemp, ſenior, one of the company of Dredgers.

At Feverſham, aged 70, Mr. J. Champman, one of the company of Dredgers.—Miſs M. Jones.

At Tenterden, in his 86th year, Mr. G. Wightwick.

At Margate, Mr. W. Chapman, many years driver of the mail-coach, running between Margate and Canterbury.

At Barham, in his 25th year, Mr. E. Hobdy, cord-wainer.

At Wye, in her 100th year, Mrs. Chambers, widow.

SUSSEX.

Married.] At Henfield, Mr. Gregory, Capt. of the Volunteers, to Miſs Foſter.

At Lewes, Mr. Dunn, maſter of the Friar's academy, to Miſs May, daughter of the late Mr. May, builder.

At Battle, the Rev. W. Allen, to Miſs Ferris, eldeſt daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Ferris, dean of Battle.—G. T. Langridge, Eſq. of Bayhall, in Kent, to Miſs M. Robinſon, of Robert's bridge, in this county.

Died.] At Lewes, aged 72, Mr. J. Fuller, grazier.—In his 73d year, Mr. Turner, ſurgeon and apothecary, but of late years retired from buſineſs.

At Rye, Mr. Elliot, wine-merchant. His death was occaſioned by a fall from his horſe, a few days before.

At Haſtings, the Rev. W. Whitear.

HAMPSHIRE.

The ſyſtem of keeping at Sea our grand Fleet has induced the merchants of Portſmouth to turn their attention to general commerce, which before was at that port neglected, from their dependance being placed on the trade, always accompanying former wars; this now failing, they look to the local ſuperiority of a moſt extenſive roadſted and capacious harbour, as eminent qualifications for foreign commerce; the ſpirit of which is rapidly increaſing, as is evident from there being lately formed a chamber of commerce, two inſurance companies, and two plans of eaſy conveyance of merchandiſe to and from the metropolis; one by means of a canal, the other by means of an iron railway: the ſubſcription for a canal being firſt propoſed, filled in a few weeks; but it meets with much oppoſition from the landed and the river intereſt. The plan for an iron railway, although ſuggeſted many months afterwards, has a very reſpectable liſt of ſubſcribers, who give it the preference

to a canal, from its being to be executed at leſs than half the expence; and that expence certain, from its requiring 13,000 fewer acres of land, from its not injuring the ſprings of rivers, and thereby deſtroying the property of mills and company; from the certainty of conveying of merchandiſe in all ſeaſons, in a given time, at a leſs price; and from the advantage of its being to be compleated in a fifth leſs time, by which the ſubſcribers will in two years receive intereſt for their capital; ſhould this laſt plan ſucceed, we may ſoon expect to ſee Portſmouth rank amongſt the firſt claſs of commercial ports in the Britiſh empire.

Married.] At Wincheſter, D. Page, Eſq. barrack-maſter, to Miſs C. Tiller, of Eling.

Died.] At Wincheſter, Mr. Lingard, carpenter —Mrs. Nell.

At Tichfield, Mrs. Dodd, wife of Mr. Dodd, head maſter of the free grammar ſchool.

At his parſonage houſe, near Rumſey, the Rev. Mr. St. John, Rector of Mottiſfont-church, whoſe benevolent and charitable diſpoſition to the poor will make him to be long regretted in that neighbourhood.

At Southampton, Mr. Beare, painter.—Mr. Smith, butcher.—Mrs. Byrnes, houſe-keeper to Nathaniel Middleton, Eſq. of Town-hill.—Mr. Daniel Linden.

Of a rapid decline, in the bloom of youth, Miſs Steele, daughter of Mr. Steele, wine-merchant. This young lady, who at the age of 16, poſſeſſed much beauty, and many accompliſhments, was to have been married to a reſpectable young tradeſman, the very month in which ſhe terminated her mortal career.

At Shiſley, Mr. Craig.

At Newport, in the Iſle of Wight, the Rt. Hon. Leonard Troughear Holmes, Lord Holmes of Ireland.

Lately, in Cleveland-row, London, Robert Drummond, Eſq. banker, of Cadland's park, in this county, a younger ſon of Viſcount Strathallan, who diſtinguiſhed himſelf ſo much at the battle of Culloden, and whoſe title was afterwards forfeited. Mr. Drummond, when a youth, came up from Scotland to London, in comparatively moderate circumſtances; and has died poſſeſſed of an immenſe fortune, the bulk of which, (9000l. per annum) goes to his eldeſt ſon, Andrew Berkeley Drummond, Eſq. of Caſtle Malwood, Hants.

On the 16th of December laſt, at the Iſle of Wight, Lieutenant Colonel Francis William Farquhar, Deputy Inſpector General of the Army Depôt, in his 46th year. He was the ſon of Lieutenant Colonel Farquhar, of the 44th regiment, who died at Niagara, ſhortly after it was taken from the French in 1759. The family name was originally Reid, but changed for a property left by will on that condition. The ſubject of this article was placed at an early age at the Royal Academy at Woolwich, where he made conſiderable progreſs in his ſtudies, but diſliking entering into the Artillery or Engineers, he purchaſed an Enſigncy in the 69th regiment in the year 1775, and was ſhortly after removed into the 29th regiment, then under orders for the relief of Quebec, at that time inveſted by Generals Montgomery and Arnold. With this meritorious corps, he croſſed the lakes in the campaign of 1776, and was on board the Carleton ſchooner, commanded by Lieutenant (now Admiral) Dacres, during the actions on Lake Champlain with General Arnold, on the 11th and 13th of October that year. In the firſt mentioned Mr. Farquhar's detachment ſuffered very conſiderably, having five men killed, and ſeveral more wounded. The ſeamen likewiſe loſt ſome men. The following campaign he ſerved under General Burgoyne, and greatly diſtinguiſhed himſelf as an active, enterprizing young officer. After the unfortunate convention of Saratoga, Mr. Farquhar, as belonging to a regiment in Canada (the flank companies of the 29th being only with General Burgoyne) was with many other officers in the ſame ſituation, permitted to return to Quebec, on parole. The Congreſs having ſoon after refuſed to ratify the convention, the Britiſh Commander in Chief in Canada, ordered all the officers on their parole in that country to do duty, with their reſpective corps. On which Mr. Farquhar joined the 29th. He ſhortly after got the rank of Lieutenant, and on every occaſion where officers of talent and enterprize were wanted, in the different inroads made into the American States to annoy the enemy, he was conſtantly employed. After the return of General Sir Frederick Haldimand to Europe, and the appointment of Brigadier General Barry St. Leger, to act as Commander in Chief, Lieutenant Farquhar, was ſelected by that excellent and diſcerning officer to be his confidential Secretary, an office which he was well fitted for. With his ſucceſſor Brigadier General Henry Hope, he held the ſame appointment. About a year before the 29th returned from Quebec, which took place in the autumn of 1787, Lieutenant Farquhar viſited England on his private affairs, and joined the regiment at Worceſter a few weeks after it landed. Unwilling to quit a regiment to which he was attached by the ſtrongeſt ties of perſonal regard, *l'eſprit de corps*, and in which he had ſerved as a Subaltern above fifteen years, though fully enabled to purchaſe into another regiment, yet he preferred waiting till 1790, that a company became vacant which he purchaſed. In the beginning of 1793, the preſent Major General Brownrigg then ſecond in command in the Army Depôt at Chatham, being ordered to the continent with His Royal Highneſs the Duke of York, Captain Farquhar was pitched upon as a very proper perſon to act for him at that place. About two years after he got the brevet rank of Major in that

that garriſon and ſucceeded to the ſame appointment that Brownrigg had held. In the latter end of the year 1796, he ſucceeded to the Majority of the 29th. In 1799 he got the rank of Lieutenant Colonel by brevet; and on the 29th regiment being ordered from Ireland to Holland, he applied for leave to go with it, but ſecond battalions being added to ſeveral regiments, Lieutenant Colonel Farquhar was appointed to the command of that of the 17th foot, on the 5th of Auguſt that year, and embarked with it in the ſecond diviſion of the army from Deal. During the whole of the Dutch campaign, he was actively employed, and from the nature of the ſervice and weather, his health ſuffered much from a chronic rheumatiſm, which he had contracted in the American campaigns. On the evacuation of Holland, he returned with the 17th to England, and ſometime after reſumed his ſituation at the Depôt. The Inſpector General, Lieutenant General Hewitt, having been ordered laſt ſummer to London to model the Army of Reſerve, the whole of the buſineſs at the Iſle of Wight devolved on Colonel Farquhar, and from the unavoidable increaſe of it during war-time, perhaps it contributed to ſhorten a life ſpent in the ſervice of his Sovereign, with advantage to his country, a pattern to all around him, and the moſt honourable credit to himſelf. Farther to his praiſe be it recorded, few men have done more generous and friendly actions than this exemplary character. With a numerous circle of friends, many of which are in the higheſt circles of faſhion and eminence, he will long be juſtly regretted. But to his own family his loſs is irreparable. In the ſummer of 1796 he married the ſiſter of the gallant Sir Henry Trollope, by whom he has ſeveral children. His mother alſo ſurvives to lament the death of an only ſon, the pride and happineſs of her widowed life.

WILTSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. R. Titcombe, of Swindon, to Miſs H. Gibbons, of Bath.

At Marlborough, Mr. Welford, attorney, to Miſs Pyke.

At Melkſham, Mr. Norman, ſurgeon, to Miſs E. A. G. Smith, of Seende-head.

Died.] At Corſham, Mrs. Clibbourne, relict of T Clibbourne, Eſq. late of Newton, Kildare, Ireland.—Mr. T. Hillier, farmer, of Bradbury, near Swindon.

At Warminſter, Mr J. Getley Lambe.

BERKSHIRE.

Married.] At Hambleden, Mr. H. Hatchman, to Miſs K. Carter.

At Pangbourne, Mr. R. Greene, to Miſs A. Remill.—Capt. A. Chaplyn of the Buckinghamſhire militia, to Miſs E. Carrington Nunn, of Manningtree, Eſſex.—Mr. Clarke, of Compton, to Miſs Rayer, of Stanmore.

Died.] At Reading, W. Fowley, Eſq. of Kirland, in Cornwall.—Aged 75, Mr. R. Littleworth, of London-ſtreet.—Aged 98, Mrs. Collyer; upwards of 80 years of which time, ſhe reſided in one houſe, in the market-place.—Mrs. Jennings, wife of Mr. Jennings, whiteſmith.—Aged 87, Mr. S. Young, corn-porter in the market here.

At Maidenhead, Miſs Youde, daughter of the late Rev. J. Youde, A. M. vicar of Higham, Kent.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Married.] At Briſtol, Mr. J. Sevier, tallow chandler, to Miſs M. A. Plumley, of the Pelican inn, Chew Magna.—N. Calender, eſq. of the iſland of Barbadoes, to Miſs Gaſkins, alſo of that iſland.—Mr. S. Tovey, accountant, to Miſs Moore, milliner.—Mr. W. Oliver, tea-dealer, to Miſs Ruddocke.

At Bath, the Rev. B. Barker, canon of Wells, to Miſs C. E. Blacker, daughter of the Rev. Dr. B. of Wells.—Mr. C. Lucas, draper, to Miſs M. Bayley.—M. Demay, eſq. of London, to Miſs F. E. Lombard, of Stapleton.

At Vatton Keynell, Wilts, the Rev. T. Hooper, to Miſs E. Godfrey, ſecond daughter of the Rev. Dr. G. of Walcot Parade, Bath.

At Swanſea, C. Smith, eſq of Wellwynnawith, to Miſs Barber, one of the keepers of the Ladies Boarding School at Swanſea.

Died.] At Briſtol, Mr. P. Evans, currier.—Mr. Bond, oilman.—In his 52d year, Mr. J. Orledge, wine-merchant.—Aged 83, Mrs. Harris, widow of the late Mr. H. painter.—Captain Lewis, of this port.—Mrs. Harwell, mother of Mr H. of Queen-ſquare.—Mr. W. Golledge, ſon of the late Mr. G. maſon.—Miſs Leach, daughter of H. L. eſq. of St. Clare's, Caermarthenſhire.—Mrs. Daniel, wife of Mr. D. painter.—Mrs. Furze, wife of P. F. eſq. iron merchant.—Mrs. Rodway, aunt to Mr. Norton, of Caſtle Green.

On the 15th of November, at Briſtol, aged 18 years, Mr. John Pole, ſtudent in medicine, ſon of Dr. Pole of the ſame place, one of the people called quakers. He was a youth of very promiſing abilities, and particularly attached to the ſciences, eſpecially thoſe of medicine, chemiſtry, mineralogy, and natural philoſophy; in the ſtudy of which he had made a progreſs much beyond the generality of his cotemporaries of equal age. His death may be conſidered not only as a loſs to his mournful parents, and the circle of his particular friends, but to the philoſophical world, in which he was likely to have been a conſpicuous character.

DORSETSHIRE.

Married]. At Weymouth, Mr. J. Richards, auctioneer, to Miſs Cookman.

At Shafteſbury, the Rev. J. W. Morren, miniſter of the Independent Congregation, to Miſs F. Bennett.

At

Died.] At Dorcheſter, Mr. R. Nicholls, pawnbroker.

At Sherbourne, aged 74, Mr. W. Gardiner, auctioneer.

DEVONSHIRE.

A new additional building is erecting, and will be ſhortly opened, in addition to the lunatic aſylum, near Exeter.

Married.] At Plymouth, Capt. Oſbourne, of the royal navy, to Miſs Hawker.

Died.] At Exeter, in an advanced age, Mrs. Goſs, formerly keeper of the Barnſtaple-inn.

CORNWALL.

Married] At Madron, near Penzance, the Rev. W. Hockin, jun. rector of the pariſhes of Phillack and Gwithean, to Miſs Williams, daughter of the Rev. A. Williams, of Trenear.

Died] At Bodmyn, Mr. J. Remorden, wool-ſtapler, and one of the Common Council, of the borough.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

THE ſtate of the exchange between Great Britain and Ireland has become ſtill more unfavourable in the courſe of laſt month than it was in January. The wealth of that country conſiſts in the ability of its whole inhabitants for productive labour; in the capacity of the whole territory and ſea coaſts to yield, by that productive labour, a certain quantity of thoſe things which are the neceſſaries and ſalutary comforts of human ſubſiſtence; in the ſtores of ſeeds, of vegetables, of implements of agriculture, trade, and manufactures, of raw materials to be wrought up, and of wrought goods on hand for the market; in the quantity of wealth diſtributed among the people, and locally fixed in the country, ſuch as houſes, furniture, &c.; in the money and bullion yet in the iſland; in the advantages which the laws, the Government, and the treaſures of intelligence confer towards the preſervation and improvement of the general wealth; and in the money due from abroad. Theſe ſeveral particulars comprehend the whole wealth of Ireland, as of every other country. Of this, part is annually conſumed in the ſubſiſtence of the inhabitants; in new implements and other ſtores, which increaſe the *fixed*, while they diminiſh the *moveable*, wealth of the people; and in remittances to be conſumed abroad by perſons who have property in the iſland, though themſelves not reſident there. This groſs conſumption is continually ſupplied, in whole, or in part, by the produce of the fertility of nature, of the ſunk capital, and of the induſtry of the inhabitants, for every year. If this ſupply of new moveable wealth be not conſtantly equal to that which is conſumed, fixed, and exported; of neceſſary conſequence, the moveable wealth, and eſpecially that part of it which is the moſt eaſily moveable, namely, the *hard money*, muſt continually decreaſe; and the *courſe of Exchange muſt* become continually more unfavourable to the country under thoſe diſadvantages.

From ſuch conſiderations, even without opening them more in detail, we eaſily gather the cauſes, on account of which the exchange with London is now from 18 to 19½ per cent. againſt Dublin. They are theſe:

1. By the agitation in the minds of the people, the military avocations of the loyal, the turbulent idleneſs of the diſaffected, the growing paſſion for emigration, the unſettled habits acquired by the youth in the times of the Rebellion and the Union, as well as by ſeveral other cauſes, the yearly conſumption has become greater in compariſon with the *produce*, than at former times.

2. As the conſequences of the Union have brought a greater number of Iriſhmen to Great Britain; and the conſequences of the Rebellion have ſent a greater number of them abroad of late than in former times; the exportation of Iriſh property, without equivalent, and to be conſumed abroad, is larger now than it perhaps ever was before.

3. In repairing the damages of the Rebellion; in the trial of new improvements in agriculture; in the conſtruction of roads, bridges, canals, harbours, and other uſeful works, public and private; and in the ſubſiſtence of ſoldiers, artiſans, and labourers, whoſe toil is not productive for immediate conſumption; there is a larger portion than formerly of the annual produce of the fertility and induſtry of Ireland, now added every year to the permanent capital; and thus, *for the moment*, ſubtracted from the returns by which that produce ſupplies conſumption, juſt as much as if it were uſeleſsly and utterly waſted.

4. Of the public revenue of Ireland, raiſed in loans and taxes, a larger proportion than formerly is now ſpent out of Ireland; in the uſes of the general defence of the empire; in the payment of intereſt to creditors reſident in England; and in ſalaries to officers, who, in conſequence of the Union, muſt attend to do their duty at the principal ſeat of the Government.

5. The mutual credits of trade, the opinion of the ſecurity of property, its actual ſecurity, and the whole of that wealth which conſiſts in the excellence and ſtability of laws and Government, and in a people's confidence in them, have been ſenſibly diminiſhed in Ireland, amidſt the late dangers of inſurrection, and the dread of invaſion. A diſpoſition has been hence excited, to export money and other goods from Ireland, not to be returned, for the ſake of ſecurity merely.

6. In conſequence of the laſt mentioned fact, Ireland has, at this moment, leſs of commercial credit in England and other countries than it lately had. Merchants are unwilling to ſend goods to Ireland, otherwiſe than for ready money; believing, that, if an invaſion

or a rebellion ſhould enſue, it might become impoſſible to obtain payment for commodities ſold into that country on credit.

7. The banks in Ireland are relieved from the neceſſity of ſupplying that country with bullion and coin. And when the channels are ſtopped up, it is natural that the baſon which they ſupplied ſhould ſoon become dry.

8. For the linen manufactures in the north of Ireland there is a great and indiſpenſable demand for guineas, which muſt, at any loſs, be ſupplied. The artiſans and ſmall manufacturers will take nothing but gold. And this demand, obliging the Iriſh to give in England a higher price for gold, becauſe they cannot manage their internal trade without it, contributes eſſentially to keep the rate of the exchange ſo much againſt them

9 The gold thus imported is ſunk in hoards, for fear of want in invaſion; is exported in the rents of the landholders, who naturally endeavour rather to bring their rents away in money than to pay for Engliſh money ſo dear in Iriſh bills of exchange; is ſecretly bought up by the money-dealers, to be ſold, either for exportation or as money newly imported.

10. There has ariſen a capricious averſion for paper money in that country, for no other reaſon, but becauſe it is ſo excluſively plentiful, that contributes to render caſh continually dearer.

11. Caſh is ſcarce even in England. And amidſt ſuch a ſcarcity in two countries, connected as Britain and Ireland, the caſh muſt fly to the moſt opulent of the two.

Such are evidently the cauſes of the very great diſadvantage which Ireland now labours under, in the exchange of money with England. Whatever tends to diminiſh its moveable wealth muſt eſpecially diminiſh its money as the moſt moveable of all. And the reſtriction upon the banks adds to thoſe general evils certain others, which affect money alone. The miſchief of all this is perhaps only to be exceeded by that which might be occaſioned by taking away the reſtriction. It tends indeed to encourage purchaſers in Ireland, if there were a general belief of the ſecurity of ſuch purchaſes. It is of the greateſt importance, that a remedy ſhould be found. And the Iriſh members will ſurely not ſuffer Parliament too haſtily to diſmiſs the ſubject from its attention.

The price of money and bullion is high in London, becauſe thoſe from whom the public had its former ſupplies of theſe commodities now deal in paper alone. New dollars, not being without alloy, are at 5s. 7d. an ounce. Silver, in bars, is at 5s. 8d. per ounce.—Large quantities of bullion have been lately received in Spain from South America; and a conſiderable part of it has been already remitted to France. Part will, no doubt, find its way into this country. A great deal comes from Portugal by every arrival of the packet at Falmouth.

Nineteen boxes of ſpecie were lately received at Glaſgow from Charleſtown in South Carolina, by the ſhip Sarah. The exchange between Glaſgow and America is now 5 per cent againſt the Americans.

It is expected, that, in conſequence of the late revolution in St. Domingo, cotton goods, to the value of above a million ſterling more than it has yet within the ſame time received, will be wanted annually from this country for the ſupply of that iſland. The Anglo-Americans expect to be the carriers of this trade. Goods to the value of two millions ſterling, partly, no doubt, for the Spaniſh market, will alſo, we are informed from America, be wanted for Louiſiana, in conſequence of its late change of maſters.

The Eaſt India Company, finding it of immediate advantage to ſuffer the natives of Bengal to diſpoſe of their cottons, muſlins, and ſilks to ſtrangers, whoſe ready money may go to the Government for the taxes, has, of late, encouraged the merchants of the American States to carry on a briſk trade to Bengal. It is gainful both to the Company and to the Americans; but, it creates a rivalſhip to the American trade with Great Britain and Ireland. A merchant writes, that, were it not for this trade to India, all Scotland would be inſufficient to furniſh the manufactured cotton wanted in America.

At Truro, are well-known and regular copper markets. The quantity of copper there expoſed to ſale on the 9th of February, was 1271 tons.

It is eſtimated, that the carriage of water-creſſes alone, from Stockbridge and other places in Hampſhire to London, coſts above 2000l ſterling a year.

Bank of England Notes have been long, upon occaſion, forged in France, among the other reſources of its Government. Of late, there has been alſo a fabrication of Guineas, purporting to be of the coinage of the years 1797 and 1798. They conſiſt of gold to the value of about ten or eleven ſhillings, with an alloy of baſe metal to make up the full weight. They are already known as counterfeit on the Continent; and the merchants of Hamburgh are fully on their guard againſt taking them in payment.

The French lately ſeized, on the frontiers of Holland, Engliſh goods to the value of 80,000l. which had been brought from Embden. Thus our manufactures ſtill find their way into the countries with which we are at war; though at riſk, and with frequent loſſes.

The produce of the permanent taxes of Great Britain from the 5th of January, 1803, to the 5th of January, 1804, has been £ 26,321,874 17s. 11¾d.
The war taxes of 1803 - - - - - - - 1,874,672 2 1½

£ 28,196,547 00 1¼

The

The following quantities of fish have been brought into the port of London, in the years 1802, and 1803.

1802.	*Tons.*	*Cwt.*	*Qrs.*	*Lbs.*
Fresh Cod, Haddocks, &c.	1,416	10	3	4
Slightly salted	171	9	1	8
Skaite, Thornback, &c.	649	8	2	14
	2,237	8	2	26

1803.	*Tons.*	*Cwt.*	*Qrs.*	*Lbs.*
Fresh Cod, Haddock, &c.	2,173	10	3	12
Slightly salted	312	10	8	8
Skaite, Thornback, &c.	1090	3	3	11
	3,576	5	0	3
Increase in 1803.	1,338	16	1	5

Number of fresh herrings in 1803—4,677,500; or 623 tons.
Fresh Sprats, 10,309 bushels.—Fresh Mackarel 866,995 in number.

Fish sold in Edinburgh.

	1802. *Ton.*	*Cwt.*	*Qrs.*	*Lbs.*	1803. *Ton.*	*Cwt.*	*Qrs.*	*Lbs.*
Cod, &c.	214	13	2	19	128	13	2	22
Haddock	302	5	3	6	526	13	2	4
Skaits, &c.	25	17	3	13	45	8	3	14
Turbots and Soles	5	5	0	6	11	18	2	13
Total	548	2	1	16	712	14	2	25
Excess of 1803	164	12	1	9				

The total bounty paid, last year, on fish, under the act 41st George III. Chap 99. is 11,260*l.* 9*s.*

The formation of a company has been proposed, that, with a joint-stock of about one million sterling, shall purchase the shares of Canals, which the original undertakers may be willing to sell under prime-cost, and which shall be, otherwise in danger of being, by them left unfinished

There are in London, three markets for hides; in Wood's Close, St. James's Clerkenwell; in the Borough; and at Whitechapel. By the discovery of the fell-mongers, it has been lately made known, that a number of dealers in hides and leather, are united in a club to maintain in their own favour, an entire monopoly of the articles of hides, at all those three markets. Actions at law, have been brought by the other dealers, to defeat this monopoly.

Trade and industry begin to revive, in the island of Tobago.

It is calculated that the trade in Newspapers alone, annually amounts to the value of one million sterling for the whole British Empire. The total yearly value of the trade in Newspapers, Reviews, Magazines, Pamphlets, Engravings, other books of all sorts, paper, and all kinds of Stationer's goods, is, for the whole Empire, not less than four millions sterling.

The leaves and saw-dust of the trees of which the bark is employed in tanning, have been lately applied to the same use, by M. Klein, with the greatest success.

The East India Company will, on Wednesday, the 4th of April, put up to sale, 1965 chests of Indigo. On Wednesday the 25th of April, they will sell a quantity of damaged Bengal and Coast piece goods, Calico-wrappers, Wax-cloth, and Packing-cotton.

Between the 20th of January, and the 21st of February, there has been a rise of between $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$ in prices of those foreign ashes of all sorts which we use in making glass and soap. A consequent rise takes place in the price of these articles. As the season advances, the new burnings of the green vegetables, from which these ashes are supplied, will, of course, increase the importation, and diminish the price.

The highest market price of English wheat, in London, is now 55*s.* per quarter.

Cottons, with some variations, as to particular sorts and qualities, have, in general, remained for the last month, at nearly the prices of the 20th of January. The diminutions of price which have taken place, have been occasioned by the late arrivals from America and the West Indies. The cottons of Pernambucca and Maranham, are, now, sold indifferently, at 2*s* per lib.

The prices of flax, hemp, and other Russia goods rise, and must continue to rise, till the progress of the season shall enable us to receive new importations from the Baltic.

The prices of almost all sugars have risen very considerably in the course of last month.

The average price of brown Muscovado sugar is now 47*s.* 6*d.*

Bank stock is at 152 per cent.—East India stock, at 167.—The 3 per cents consol. at 55$\frac{7}{8}$.

The French 5 per cents, are at 57. The late large importations of bullions, through Spain and Portugal, from South America, have enhanced their price.

MONTHLY

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE froſts and thaws during the preſent month, though they have checked the too forward vegetation, in ſome degree, have not been ſufficiently ſevere or continued for benefiting the more forward and luxuriant young wheats. They have in ſome meaſure prevented the operation of the plough in the ſtiff old lays, and in ſome caſes in the ſtubbles.

The prices of moſt ſorts of grain are on the decline; the average price of Wheat throughout England and Wales is 50s. 2d; Rye, 32s. 7d.; Barley, 22s 11d.; Oats, 19s. 10d.; Beans, 33s. 10d.; Peaſe, 36s. 10d.

The prices of fat and lean ſtock do not yet come down ſo much as might be expected. In Smithfield market, Beef yields from 5s. 4d. to 5s. 8d. Mutton, 4s. 8d. to 5s. 6d. Veal, 5s. to 6s. and Pork, from 3s. 4d. to 4s In Newgate and Leadenhall markets, Beef yields from 3s. 8d. to 4s. 8d. Mutton, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 8d. Veal, 4s. 4d. to 6s. and Pork, 3s. 4d. to 4s.

The price of Hay is much the ſame as in our laſt. In St. James's market, Hay yields from 4l. to 5l 10s. Straw, 1l. 8s. to 1l. 17s. At Whitechapel, Hay averages from 4l. to 5l. 1cs. Clover, 5l. 1cs. to 6l. 10s Straw, 1l. 8s. to 1l. 16s.

The weather has favoured the carrying out of dung in moiſt ſituations, and much hedging was done in the early part of the month, which the wetneſs of the laſt month prevented.—Potatoes are unuſually high, ſo as to operate much againſt the planting for this year.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Obſervations on the State of the Weather, from the 24th of January to the 24th of February, 1804, inclusive, two Miles N. W. of St. Paul's.

Barometer.

Higheſt 30. 46. Feb. 18, 19, 20, Wind N. W.
Loweſt 28. 98. Jan. 28. Wind S. W.

Greateſt variation in 24 hours. } 1¼ inch nearly. { Between the middle of the day on the 28th of January and the ſame time on the 29th, the mercury roſe from 28.98 to 30.20.

Thermometer.

Higheſt 55°. Jan 30, 31. Wind S.W.
Loweſt 24°. Feb. 6, 7, 8. Wind N.E.

Greateſt variation in 24 hours. } 12°. { On the morning of the 8th inſtant, the thermometer ſtood at 24°, and at the ſame hour on the 9th, it ſtood as high as 38°.

The quantity of rain fallen ſince the laſt Report, is equal to 1.816 inches in depth.

The average heat for this month is ſomething leſs than that for the laſt; excepting about ſix days, the weather has, however, been very temperate for the ſeaſon. The froſt from the 5th to the 8th inſtant, and again from the 13th to the 16th, did conſiderable damage to the kitchen garden.

The riſe and fall of the mercury in the barometer have been rapid ſeveral times during the month; the inſtance to which we have referred above, is one of the moſt remarkable we ever witneſſed, namely, a riſe of very nearly an inch and a quarter in the ſpace of 24 hours. The mean height of the barometer for the whole month is little ſhort of 30 inches; for ſeveral ſucceſſive days, the mercury was nearly at the point marked on our inſtruments ſettled fair.

*** *Perſons who reſide Abroad, and who wiſh to be ſupplied with this Work every Month, as publiſhed, may have it ſent to them, FREE OF POSTAGE, to New York, Halifax, Quebec, and every Part of the Weſt Indies, at Two Guineas per Annum, by Mr.* THORNHILL, *of the General Poſt Office, at No. 21, Sherborne lane; to France, Hamburgh, Liſbon, or any Part of the Mediterranean, at Two Guineas per Annum, by Mr.* BISHOP, *of the General Poſt Office, at No. 22, Sherborne-lane; to the Cape of Good Hope, or any Part of the Eaſt Indies, at Thirty Shillings per Annum, by Mr.* GUY, *at the Eaſt India Houſe; and to any Part of Ireland, at One Guinea and a Half per Annum, by Mr.* SMITH, *of the General Poſt Office, No. 3, Sherborne-lane. It may alſo be had of all Perſons who deal in Books, at thoſe Places, and alſo in every Part of the World.*